THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 47. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The Scene in the House of Representatives Upon the Question of Mr. Whittemore's Expulsion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At exactly 2 o'clock Mr. Logan rose and stated in a deliberate manner that the time had arrived in which to consider the case of the South Carolina member. He called up and had read the resolution of expulsion. A dozen points of order and parliamentary questions were showered upon the Speaker, and countless hands grasping slips of paper were shaken wildly towards the Chair, and the confusion was great.

Every member appeared to think his proposition, if he could only submit it, would lead the House out of all its trouble. Mr. Blaine, who had evidently studied all the points carefully which were likely to arise, was quick, clear, and decided in his rulings. Ten minutes had passed, and Logan, Poland, Farnsworth, and others were still in the cloud of discussion, Mr. Logan stating that he would yield to nobody except Whittemore. Then up jumped Butler from the confusion of papers and books which surrounded him, and repeated his admonition of Monday, that it was improper for Mr. Whittemore to act for himself. That was an old and true principle of law, "That he who is his own counsel has an ass for a client," and that he (Butler) appeared as the attorney of Whittemore. At this point the front doors of the Hall were quietly pushed aside, and Whittemore deliberately inserted his round figure within the space, and modestly walked to his seat near the door. A buzz ran through the audience, and a hundred ill-bred persons pointed their fingers at him to indicate his presence to those who did not observe him. His deportment was dignified and quiet. Shaking the few hands which were stretched toward him by his fellow members, he gravely took his seat, and bent his attention to the proceedings. Mr Logan was annoyed at the frequent interruptions, and Butler showed signs of an approaching storm. When Logan objected to a member of the House appearing as an attorney, Butler shook all over with rage, and with trembling voice pitched high, and both hands raised, he said he presented an affidavit of the accused, and he should not ask Logan, the House, nor anybody for permission to present it. It was the God-given right, under the Constitution, for every man to be heard; "and," said he, "I dare you to abridge that right." Thus far Butler had the best of the fight, and the House and the audience were with him. Half an hour had now passed, and the affidavit, occupying fifteen minutes in the reading, was sent to the Clerk's desk. If possible, this additional defense of Whittemore was weaker than the one made before the committee, but it was arranged in better shape, and was listened to with greater attention. Other points of order, so numerous and varied that it is impossible to recall them, followed amid much confusion. A great number of little men, who want to add their names to all important debates, especially before a large audience, embarrassed the proceedings greatly by raising flimsy excuses for obtaining the floor, but the Speaker showed great tact in disposing of them. Mr. Poland, during the excitement and uncertainty, succeeded in obtaining the reading of his resolution, but nobody seemed able to tell just where his authority came from. The resolution pleaded for delay, and was before the House. Some doubt was everywhere apparent, owing to the parliamentary complications, as to Butler's and Whittemore's position. Butler said he appeared as Whittemore's attorney; other insisted he must resign his seat first; and still discussion continued. Finally some obscure member demanded that the Speaker should decide whether he was an attorney or a member. Mr. Blaine promptly replied that the Chair considered Mr. Butler a member, let others denominate him whatever they pleased. The confusion was dispelled finally by Mr. Whittemore, who was under the rules entitled to an hour's time, taking the floor, and yielding his whole time to Mr. Butler. His argument did not come up to the expectation of the audience, nor of the House, although it was creditable. The fact is that Whittemore had managed his case in a very bungling manner, and Butler was in a great measure disarmed. He made many points which had their effect. It was thought that he made a mistake in attacking newspaper men so violently, as it was known to nearly all the members on the floor that no one engaged in the Whittemore case is connected with the profession here. While it was apparent that Butler had not come up to his usual standard, it was everywhere remarked that Logan, who made an hour's speech in reply, had been unusually brilliant and effective. His speech was one of the strongest he ever made on the floor, and long before he had finished, it was evident that Whittemore's case was lost.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW.

Particulars of the Tragedy at Beardstown, Ill.

The Springfield *Register* of Feb. 19 says:—

From a gentleman who arrived from Beardstown this morning, we learn the particulars of an affair which occurred there on the 17th, by which two men lost their lives, and another will probably die.

Messrs. Yeck and Becker keep a saloon at Beardstown, and are well known and have many friends through the county. On last Thursday afternoon they both left the saloon for a short time in the keeping of an employe. Returning, they found their usually quiet place of business a scene of disorder and riot. A man, whose name our informant could not give, but who has been about Beardstown for some time, was kicking and beating another man who was intoxicated. Yeck and Becker at once interfered to prevent a continuance of the brutal treatment, whereupon the assailant drew a revolver, and began firing on them. Mr. Yeck received two balls, and was instantly killed. Mr. Becker was badly, and, it is feared, mortally wounded. The arrest of the murderer was at once made, and he was taken to jail. During Thursday night the friends of the killed and wounded men made several attempts, with more or less determination, to take out and lynch the prisoner, but the Sheriff and guards were able to resist the attempts. On yesterday, however, the body of Mr. Yeck was buried and a large number of his friends were in town from Beardstown and other places in the county. The preliminary examination of the accused was also held before a magistrate, and his committal to jail added to the excitement. At about dusk last night the friends of the murdered man very quietly gathered about the jail, and it appears that at this time the Sheriff's deputies were absent at supper. At any rate, so complete were the arrangements of the populace, that the Sheriff was caught outside of the jail with the keys upon him. The mob numbered about five hundred men, and the leaders, using no unnecessary force, took the keys from the Sheriff and placed him in the hands of a guard, who held him in custody until the completion of the tragedy. The mob then entered the jail and seized a prisoner, whom they supposed to be the murderer, and got a rope around his neck before they found they were mistaken in their man. Upon discovering their mistake they released him and returned to make their vengeance sure. In the meantime the murderer, confined in his cell, was aware of the designs of the mob. He was chained to the floor, but he got possession of an iron bar, and as the leaders of the mob proposed to open the cell door, he warned them that he would sell his life dearly. This resolute demeanor produced a change of action, but did not defeat the purpose of the leaders. A pistol shot through the head sent the soul of the murderer to account for his crimes, and the body was then taken outdoors and hung by the neck to a tree. The man who thus suddenly expiated his crime was from Alabama, and was, judging from his conduct and demeanor a desperate ruffian. Having accomplished their object, the mob dispersed. It is not yet known what the action of the authorities, in view of this breach of law and order, will be.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Still Another Plan for Navigating the Air—In Fifty Years We Will All Be Highflyers.

Last evening, Mr. Robert Hardley, who has spent nearly the whole of his life in attempting to demonstrate the practicability of aerial navigation, entertained a few members of the press and some personal friends with his ideas of this subject. The general ideas are not unlike those advanced by Henson about thirty years ago in London, a detailed description of which, and illustrations, appeared in *The Builder*, April 1, 1843. Hardley's system consists of a pair of wings made of silk, extended upon whalebone ribs, operated by levers attached to the legs and arms, a parachute being placed over the head of the person flying.

Like all other theorists of this class, Mr. Hardley insists that the flyer must start from an elevated position, and by travelling down an inclined plane acquire a velocity with its vitality essential to the future movements of the person. To learn the art of flying, persons must take a course of lessons upon his "instructor," which consists of a post, firmly planted in the ground, about 20 feet in length, surmounted by a universal joint; crossing this transversely is a beam say 20 feet in length. Upon one end is placed a platform upon which the pupil stands, and perfects himself in the movements of the wings and familiarizes himself with movements in the air. After a few lessons in this part of the studies he is moved around and about, and in the course of a few weeks he is able to get up speed, and finally soars off at his pleasure with a limb motion not unlike walking, except that the arms are made to aid the lower limbs. The system looked well on paper, as illustrated by the inventor, but none of his auditors seemed to credit all the wonders prophesied by him, including this—that in fifty years hence every house would be built with an inclined plain on its roof, from which we should take our flight. Mr. Hardley needs about $500 to build one of these machines, and when he has demonstrated the fact that it is easier for man to fly than to walk, he intends to build steam machines with which to navigate the air.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

THE ADDINGTON DIVORCE.

Is a Man Insane Because He Believes in the Scriptures?—Has the Son of a Divorced Couple a Right to His Father's Property?

In April last, Richard Dryden Addington willed his entire estate to his executor, Albert Day, of New York, in trust for the Cooper Union. His infant son, William Weed, bearing the maiden name of his mother, in consequence of difference between his parents, by his guardian contests the will on the ground of insanity, and seeks to show that on account of a disappointment in love with a fascinating widow the mind of the testator took a peculiar religious turn, and he was thereby led to give up his business as a life insurance agent. A witness for the contestant testified that the testator told him that a ray of light struck him, penetrated his skull, and entered his brain, and from that moment he became a component part of God.

The testator believed his conversion similar to St. Paul's, the agency being light. He declared that in whatever he did he asked the direction and guidance of God. He thought it sinful to do business while he had enough of this world's goods, and believed himself a trustee of God in the disposition of his property. The witness thought it indicated a very peculiar state of mind to ask God's direction in this manner. Although aware that the Testament taught "that whatever you do, whether you eat or drink, you do all to the glory of God," he considered the testator at least peculiar in following such precepts.

On being asked by the executor whether it was considered by him any more "peculiar" that a ray of light should strike a man in this age than in the age of St. Paul, the witness replied, "I do not believe in miracles at present. God has no need of these agencies in this time." In answer to the question "how he determined that," the witness replied, "I suppose, as every one has, they have a conscience given them by God."

The contestant's counsel objected to the executor's question, "Do you know the purposes of God so that you can determine that it is not essential now to do these things?" and the Surrogate sustained the objection.

On the 24th of January, 1859, the Circuit Court of Richmond, Virginia, decreed that the testator and his wife should be divorced, and that neither should, by virtue of the relation heretofore existing between them, have any right to a claim upon the person of the other, or the estate to which the other might be entitled, and Mrs. Addington, by her counsel, accepted $2000 in full satisfaction and discharge of all claim she then had or might thereafter have upon her husband, or against his estate, for the maintenance of herself and her infant child, now contesting the will.

A HEAVY FIND.

Five Thousand Dollars in Solid Gold Found Hidden Beneath the Sod.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman named William Pate, who recently purchased and is now improving a lot near the eastern terminus of Twelfth street, discovered on his premises a treasure of no trifling import. He was digging for the foundation of a house. Near the roots of an old tree that had long ago been cut down, Mr. Pate was freely using his spade when suddenly it struck something solid and apparently immovable. Digging around the object it was soon brought to light.

It proved to be a small iron chest, rusty, but heavy and solid. It was at once removed from its bed under the earth, and with some difficulty opened. Imagine the surprise and delight of Mr. Pate on discovering therein gold to the amount of $5620. With the gold was also found a note, and in the note was legibly written:—

"Hidden from the soldiers in 1864. If I never return, and this is discovered, the finder will please devote half the amount to charitable purposes, and the balance he can keep for his own use. I am an old man, with not a relative in Missouri. J. C. WAITE."

The money has been placed in a bank. Mr. Pate, we understand, intends fulfilling the written request of the old man to the letter, and especially gladly, no doubt, will the appropriate "the balance" referred to in Mr. Waite's note.—*Kansas City News. Feb.* 18.

CRICKET.

Names of the English Professional Eleven to Visit this Country Next Summer.

In the latter part of August next a third visit is to be made to this country by professional English cricket-players, who are represented to be far superior to the "Elevens" that have preceded them here. These men are not coming here upon a venture, but have been pledged a large sum of money, a portion of which will be paid to them before they leave England. The gentleman having charge of the coming Eleven says that the statement that these men intend to practice the game of base-ball with amateur American players on the other side is preposterous. It is intended to play the cricketers when they arrive against our best clubs at the national game, but he has not the least hopefulness of their success.

Twelve men will be brought on, who are to be selected from this list:—E. Willsher, captain, the same who accompanied the late Eleven; John Smith, T. Humphrey, James Lillywhite, and H. Charlwood, all of whom were here in 1868; Pinder, the great wicket-keeper, will take the place of Pooley, and six from the following names:—J. C. Shaw (brother of the player making the last visit), W. G. Grace, F. Grace, J. Southerton, W. Oscroft; R. Iddison, T. Emmett, and F. Silcock. It is claimed that throughout all England fourteen better players cannot be found.

THE ROYAL SCANDAL.

The Mordaunt Divorce Cause—The Charges and Defense.

Of the Mordaunt divorce case—the celebrated cause referred to by cable telegram—a London correspondent says:—

In a few days the trial of the famous divorce case of Mordaunt vs. Mordaunt will commence. The plaintiff is a baronet, Sir Charles Mordaunt, who seeks a divorce from his wife on the plea of adultery. The outline of the story is that when Lady Mordaunt was confined of her first child she confessed to the wife of a clergyman who was with her that she had broken the seventh commandment, not only with one but with about six different individuals. Her friends say that Lady Mordaunt was insane when she made that confession; her enemies say she was not. Whether as a needful precaution, or whether to give a coloring to her defense, I know not, but she has certainly for some months been the inmate of a private lunatic asylum. Sir Charles, although sent for and urged by her Majesty the Queen not to bring about that great scandal, persists in carrying the matter through, even to the bitter end, and the trial is to go on. It will cost, no matter which will carry the day, a not very small fortune. To very many Americans it will be interesting on account of the evidence, very much of which will be taken from the manager, waiters, chambermaids, and others of the Langham Hotel, where so many Americans put up when they come to London.

The case was first mentioned legally in the London Court of Probate and Divorce, before Lord Penzance, a few weeks since, when Sergeant Ballantine, on the part of Sir Charles Mordaunt, asked if the Court would fix an early day for the trial. Of the many questions to be decided was as to the sanity or otherwise of Lady Mordaunt, and Sir Charles had considered that if Lady Mordaunt was insane, as had been represented, she was not subjected to the proper treatment which her case required, and therefore it was the more necessary an early day should be fixed.

The Judge Ordinary saw no reason why there should be any departure from the ordinary rule. The case had not been delayed in any way, but set down in due course, and would come on in the ordinary way. He (the Judge Ordinary) must decline to accede to the application.

The Birmingham *Post* says:—"It is generally understood that the legal advisers of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., of Walton Hall, whose suit for a divorce of his marriage with his wife on the ground of her adultery with Viscount Cole and Sir Frederick John Stone, Bart., has been the talk of fashionable circles for months past, have taken decided measures to have the question of the insanity or sanity of Ler ladyship tried without delay. It will be in the recollection of the public that the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court made an order that the question should be tried by a special jury, as the advisers of the respondent pleased that she was not fit to answer the petition by reason of her state of mind. The question then arose as to her custody, and her father, with other persons, nominated the medical attendants. Her ladyship went to live at Worthing, and afterwards at Bromley. In the November term a motion was made to vary the order, and that Dr. Forbes Winslow with Dr. Turner Smith should see the respondent in the interest of the petitioner to ascertain her condition. The case would have been set down for trial last term but for the heavy business in the Court, and it now stands number twelve in the list. As the report of the two eminent medical gentlemen above named points to the conclusion that, even if the respondent be not now insane, the present system adopted with regard to her is very likely to bring about the result, or, at all events, to act very prejudicially towards her condition, a special motion will be made in a few days, very probably to-morrow, to further vary the order as to her Ladyship's present custody, and to fix peremptorily an early day for the hearing of the case. But even when the present issue is decided there will be actual adultery to be inquired into hereafter.

FOUNDERING OF A STEAMER.

Rescue of the Passengers and Crew—Dastardly Conduct of a Georgia Pilot—Full Particulars.

The barque Gem, of Antigua, Captain Powers, which arrived at Darien, Ga., on the 18th, after an ineffectual attempt to outride the terrible storm which blew so fiercely on Monday and Tuesday nights of last week, brings news of wrecks and disasters. It is to be fervently hoped that the dreadful gales which roared around the Gem on the boisterous sea were mild in their anger on the waste of waters over which sped the City of Boston. The Gem left New York on the 31st of January, and on the second day out encountered a severe and heavy gale from the west. The wind shortly afterwards veered round to the north and east, from which points it continued to blow with great fury for twenty-five hours. After considerable hardship in this contest with the elements another gale was encountered on the 9th instant, in longitude 79 38 west, where a steamer was sighted flying a signal of distress. On being approached she was found to be the Two Boys, Captain White. She was in a sinking condition, the engine being broken, and the water pouring in over the bulwarks. The men on board of her were exhausted by their constant labors at the pumps. Captain Powers on being hailed lowered a boat to windward, the sea being very heavy, and went towards the sinking vessel. He found that the crew of the Two Boys were anxious to get away, as they expected their vessel to go down at any moment. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the crew off, the boat not being able to hold more than four. Four trips had to be made. The captain of the Two Boys, three passengers, two engineers, and nine men, all the persons on board, were thus rescued from their inevitable fate. While the boat of the Gem, with her heroic crew, were alongside taking away their last cargo of human beings, the Two Boys sunk suddenly in the waves, and a white wave rushed over the place where she stood. In latitude 31·30, longitude 79·30 West on Friday, the 11th, at 4·30 P. M., pilot boat No. 3 was sighted off Tybee Island. As Captain White, of the Two Boys, was desirous of going to Savannah, Captain Powers hailed, but before speaking the pilot came alongside with his skiff and inquired what the matter was, and was told the particulars of the disaster which befel the Two Boys. The pilot, on being told that there was a shipwrecked crew on board, and that assistance was required, uttered an exclamation more expressive of disappointment than indicative of politeness. He pulled away, and did not come back.

On the following Sunday, when the ruffian of pilot boat No. 3 and his inhumanity were forgotten, toe Gem met the revenue cutter Nancemman twelve miles northeast of this port. The commander of this vessel was more humane than the master of the pilot boat, and took the passengers and crew of the Two Boys on board, and landed them at Brunswick on Monday at 11 o'clock. Captain Powers, who showed laudable promptness in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Two Boys, succeeded in reaching this port in safety yesterday. He states that Captain White deserves much credit for keeping his steamer afloat as long as he did.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Rioting in San Francisco—Attacks upon Chinamen—More Indian Warfare—Thirteen Savages Killed—Sandwich Island News.

Terrible Murder at Denver—Arrest of Philadelphia Bigamists at Reading—Robbery of the Post Office at Mauch Chunk.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—A fire occurred last evening in the wholesale queensware building of H. F. West & Co. It burned about an hour, and was confined to the fifth story of the building, which was occupied by J. Bruce, whose loss is $20,000. Messrs. West & Co. lose $5000; covered by insurance in the Home and foreign companies. C. W. Morris, job printer, loses from $3000 to $5000; no insurance.

The first four stories of the adjoining building, occupied by W. A. McCall's hardware store, was damaged about $10,000; no insurance.

Terrible Murder Near Denver.

DENVER, Feb. 23.—A terrible murder was committed yesterday afternoon on the road from Burlington, near this city. As E. D. Kinney, a well-known citizen, and John H. Wells were returning from Big Thomson, they overtook one Bill Dubois, twenty miles from Burlington. After a few words of conversation Dubois drew a revolver and fired several shots at the pair, killing Mr. Kinney instantly. The murderer escaped to the mountains. A number of citizens have started in pursuit of the murderer. Dubois is a bad character, and was lately arrested for robbing the mails near Burlington.

Another Indian Fight in New Mexico—Thirteen of the Savages Killed.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 23.—The correspondent of the *Post* at La Mesilla reports that Colonel Bernard, with detachments of the 1st and 8th United States Cavalry, had a series of running fights with the Indians in the Lucon Mountain, in Arizona, on the 28th of January. Thirteen Indians were killed and two were taken prisoners. The Indian camp and a large amount of material were destroyed.

The bar of gold which Colonel J. F. Stone had with him when he was killed and the mail robbed was found in the camp.

FROM SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Austrian Consulate at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Honolulu dates of the 5th instant have been received. The hoisting of the Consular flag of Austria was witnessed by the officers of the Austrian frigate Donau, the members of the Island Cabinet, all the foreign Ministers, and the entire Consular corps.

The missionary packet Morning Star was wrecked on the Big Ibionca Island, October 18, and is a total loss.

Her passengers, among whom were the Rev. J. F. Payne, C. B. Snow, A. A. Sturges and family, were saved and taken to Honolulu by the British brig Anne Porter.

There have been several severe shocks of earthquake in the Island of Hawaii. The summit of the volcano Mauna Loa is shrouded with smoke, indicating that the fires in the crater are again active.

The Board of Immigration have sent an agent to China to promote the immigration of the Chinese to the islands.

The ship Charger had touched at Honolulu *en route* to Hong Kong.

The ship R. W. Wood had sailed for Yokohama with returning Japanese.

Arrived at Honolulu, January 20, ship Nicoya from London; January 30, ship James Chester, from Hong Kong.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; strictly choice, $1·55 per bushel. Legal tenders, 86.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Crops Anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Another heavy rain storm occurred last night, making the total rain fall of the season 15½ inches. Abundant crops are almost certainly assured by the rains, and the people in the southern section of the State are jubilant over the improved prospects of the crops.

Outrages on the Chinese.

There were numerous outrages on Chinamen yesterday. In one instance a fearful riot was imminent, but the heavy rain and a large police force dispersed the mob. Several persons were injured while attempting to rescue the Chinese from danger.

Monster Concert at San Francisco.

The Pavilion was crowded to-day by the people to witness the monster concert. Hundreds were turned away, unable to obtain admittance. The festival closes on Friday with a grand ball.

FROM THE STATE.

Arrest of Bigamists in Reading.

READING, Feb. 24.—Edward and Daniel Agnew, two bigamists, were arrested here and committed to prison to answer the charge of adultery. They have wives in Philadelphia, and some two months since married two young girls named Dougherty, at Chester, to whom they represented themselves as single men. They left there stating that they were going to the West, but came here, and have since been boarding here and selling pictures. The charge was preferred by Anna Dougherty, mother of one of the girls, who came hither in search of her daughter.

Robbery of the Mauch Chunk Post Office.

MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 24.—The Post Office here was entered last night by burglars. The till drawer, containing small change amounting to a few dollars, was all the plunder obtained. As far as yet known the letters were not disturbed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receptions at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Two of the most brilliant receptions of the season were those last night of Secretary Cox and General Myer. Among other prominent persons present was General McClellan, who was there on the most intimate terms with those of contrary politics, and who was greeted with much cordiality.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.—Various petitions were presented by the city and country Senators from the people of Philadelphia, asking that they be allowed to vote upon the question of fixing a site for public buildings.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Senate bill providing for the registration of mortgage bonds and other securities of corporations, favorably.

The Senate bill for the better protection of the bottles of vendors of mineral waters and malt liquors (allowing their registry), negatively.

The Senate bill establishing an Insurance Department for the State of Pennsylvania, negatively.

The House bill incorporating the Minerva Library Company of Philadelphia, negatively, the courts having power.

Senate bill dividing Norristown into five wards, also Senate bill relative to the streets of Conshohocken, were reported favorably.

House bill consolidating Berry and Moreland into one district, favorably.

House bill releasing Gloria Dei Church from a tax on a supposed escheat, negatively.

Senate supplement to the Chester Wharf and Shipping Company, favorably.

House bill providing for the opening of Fifteenth street, in 1871, under the direction of Councils, favorably.

House bill defining the eastern line of Huron street, favorably.

House bill vacating Stanley's lane, in the Twenty-eighth ward, which passed.

Senate bill to open Alleghany avenue from Eighth street to the Delaware river, favorably.

The Senate bill regulating the roads in the Park, favorably, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Connell, to incorporate the Workingmen's Dime Saving Institution of Pennsylvania; and also supplement to the Pennsylvania Company for Insuring Lives and Granting Annuities.

Also to incorporate the National Toll and Market Company.

Mr. Brooke, supplement to the city of Chester.

Also, to incorporate the West Chester and Downingtown Railroad.

Mr. White, authorizing Orphans' Courts to decree the execution of resulting trusts in certain cases.

Mr. Davis, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, called up the annual appropriation bill, which was considered in the Committee of the Whole.

House.

Mr. Webb in the chair.

All the departmental appropriations passed without objection until the House reached the Common Schools, $750,000, when Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, moved to reduce it to $500,000, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Johnston, of Philadelphia, introduced an act to prevent injury to person and loss of life to pupils in the public schools of Philadelphia from the explosion of steam engines and boilers, providing that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to erect, keep, or maintain any steam engine or steam boiler within 300 feet of any public school building in Philadelphia, and that any person violating the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court, for the use of the city of Philadelphia, and on default of payment the offender shall be committed to prison for not exceeding ninety days; provided that this act shall not apply to engines and boilers already erected.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON Feb. 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92½, and for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 85; Erie Railway, 22¾; Illinois Central, 111⅝; Great Western, 28⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛@11⅜d; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The stock taken for export and speculation yesterday was 2000 bales. Corn, 26s. 9d. Naval stores dull.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum opened firm. At Bremen yesterday petroleum closed heavy, and at Hamburg quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 24—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account, 92⅝. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89⅝, of 1867, 88⅜; 10-40s, 85⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. Pork, 92s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 24.—United States bonds opened firm at 99⅝ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—Cotton opened quiet. Tres ordinaire on the spot 137f. 50c.; low middlings afloat, 135f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 24, 1870.

There is no material change in our Money market, where currency is very redundant and the demand exceptionally light for the season. On call borrowers with good collaterals are in good odor at the banks and everywhere, money being accessible at 4@5 per cent. In the discount market the times are hard on the Isaacs and Shylocks, who are glad to take almost anything to secure employment for their large balances. Prime paper cannot be quoted above 6 per cent.

Gold continues its rapid downward course. The opening sales were made this morning at 117⅝, from which point it fell steadily to 116⅝ before noon.

Government bonds are selling rather freely to the brokers at a decline on yesterday's closing prices of about ⅝ for the old and ¼ for the new bonds.

The business at the Stock Board this morning was very limited and mainly confined to the railroads. In State loans there were sales of the sixes, third series, at 107⅝. City sixes sold at 100¾ for the new certificates.

There were limited sales of Reading Railroad at 48⅝@49, closing at 48⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 54⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115½@115¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾, b. o.; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35¼ regular and 35⅝ b. o.

In Coal, Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway stocks there was not a single sale, and bids were few and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s, 3d se	107¾	$1000 C & Am 6s, 83	86
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89		25 sh C & Am R.is	115½
lots	93¾	30 do	is. 115¾
$700 City 6s, N	is. 100⅞	100 sh Reading R	49
$2500 do	c.is. 100⅞	500 do	is. 860. 48¾
$3000 W Jer 6s	89½	100 do	48¾
$10000 Ame Gold.	b60. 117⅛	100 do	s10. 48⅞
$25000 do	b30. 117⅛	57 sh Leh V R	is. 54⅛
$10000 do	117	200 sh Ph & Eis.	b30. 28⅜
$5000 Leh V old bds		200 sh Cata Pf.	s6wn 35¾
b5	97	100 do	b60. 35¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@118; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@115; do., 1864, 114@114¼; do., 1865 114@114¾; do., July, 1865, 112¾@113; do. do., 1867, 113¼@113⅝; do., 1868, 113@113¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Cur. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 117¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do., 1862, 114¼@114¾; do. 1864, 113¾@114; do. 1865, 113¾@114¼; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, do. 112¾@113¼; do. 1868, do., 112¾@113¼; 10-40s, 112¼@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116¾@117; Silver, 114@116. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $700@710.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	117⅛	10·50 A. M	117¼
10·02 "	117⅛	11·01 "	117 "
10·03 "	117⅛	11·15 "	116⅞
10·05 "	117⅛	11·20 "	117 "
10·06 "	117⅜	11·25 "	116⅞
10·07 "	117⅛	11·32 "	116¾
10·15 "	117⅛	11·45 "	116⅜
10·30 "	117	11·50 "	116⅛

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street presented unusually interesting features to-day, not the least important of which was the sharp decline in gold. With the closing quotation to-night of 117⅛@117¼ the salient point of the market is indicated. But that point was reached through the operation of numerous influences so curious in their connection with and bearing upon the gold premium that they merit more than a brief notice. Behind the present movement there is, of course, considerable manipulation, but the speculators who are assisting the decline have blundered into success rather than foreseen the tendency of the market. Remote as the cause is it is no less true that gold is continuing to experience the reaction from the 'corner' of last September, when the price was forced to 165. Before that eventful Friday it was a common remark that no article was safe to deal in, 'long' or 'short,' as gold, because the movements in it were so deliberate and so free of violent fluctuation in a time of peace that an operation either way was attended with little or no risk of a sudden obliteration of margin. But that 'corner' proved it was as dangerous as a speculation in stocks, and as confidence in the market was the more widespread so the collapse of the 'corner' entailed greater disaster, and has since elicited unusual caution among speculators. Hence the daily clearances now range from twenty to forty millions only where formerly they ranged up to a hundred and even two hundred millions, those of the fatal Friday being estimated at over five hundred millions. The commercial bankruptcies and distress produced by the great tumble in gold have also rendered business men very conservative, and the disposition to reduce importations is shown in the marked diminution in the introduction of foreign goods. Now, the imports are the chief sources of the demand for good and the cause of the premium thereon. As gold has continued to fall since September, parties of 'bullish' propensities have occasionally interrupted the decline in expectation of an upward reaction; but the causes of such a reaction have been wanting. Since the beginning of the year there have been two deliberate efforts on the part of the professional speculators to put gold back to 130, but both failed and the 'bulls' were glad to get out without loss after forcing the price to 123 and pinning it there until they sold out. Latterly we have had the demoralization produced by the foreign demand for our Government and railway securities, and the cable reports a constantly advancing market for the five-twenties in Europe, where the rates of interest are falling to so low figures that our six per cents. are in active request. These shipments of bonds and stocks do away with the necessity of gold shipments, and the precious metal remains with us in all its plentitude. Again, there is a sort of homœopathy about the gold market—a decline produces a decline. The feeling that gold was cheap anywhere below 125 brought buyers into the market constantly. Hence the great mass of dealers were 'long' of it. In the absence of both a natural demand and a speculative demand there is but one destiny for the price—a decline. The universal impression that gold was cheap kept the 'shorts' out, or rather limited their numbers, and hence the 'bulls' have gone on, day after day, paying five or six per cent. to have their gold carried, but without the satisfaction of seeing the market advance. When the market would decline a few points they sold out in disgust. The new buyers sold out in turn, and so the market was slowly falling. It was in this condition this morning when a telegram from Washington announced Secretary Boutwell's intention to pay the March interest on the ten-forties without rebate; following which came the Government sale at the Sub-Treasury at noon of only a portion of the amount offered, the gold dealers being so indifferent as to bid for only $885,000 of the one million advertised to be sold; while at the same time foreign exchange was weak on the enhancement of Five-twenties at London and Frankfort. The condensed result was a decline in gold to 117¼—the lowest point since September, 1862. Curiously enough, the temper of the gold room changed the 'bear' side, and of the sales at the lowest figures of the day very many were on speculative account. If there is a reaction of any moment from the present quotation in the absence of outside influences, it will be due to this temptation to oversell the market.

"The effect upon the government market of the decline in gold has also been curiously interesting. In earlier transactions prices were steadily maintained at those of the past few weeks, the demand on foreign account, five-twenties in London advancing to-day to 89¾, being such as to offset the lower premium. But the sharp decline to 117¼ worked its influence at last and lowered the general list of Governments a quarter to a half per cent. The curious feature, however, is the equalization of the price of 1881s and gold, both selling to-day at 117¼. In this steady approach of the two quotations to each other the market seemed to culminate, for with the present condition of our national debt and finances the maximum price of a bond is not more than its equivalent in gold. At least such appeared to be the opinion of holders, for the 81s were freely and generally offered at their par in gold. The more recent issues, however, still show a margin of several per cent. difference, but that margin is to-night the narrowest in their record, for while gold has fallen several per cent. within the past few weeks, the 65s, 67s, and 68s have yielded only about a half per cent. In brief, gold manifests a tendency to overcome and obliterate the difference between its price and that of all the issues. The market closed steady and quiet."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—There is some inquiry for Flour from the home consumers, but an almost total absence of any demand for shipment. About 1000 barrels were taken, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75 for low grade and choice; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25, and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 per barrel.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, but prices are without quotable change. Sales of 5000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·26, and white at $1·45. Rye is steady at $1 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn—The offerings are light, and for prime lots a good inquiry prevails at full prices. Sales of 2500 bushels new yellow at 91@93c., mostly in the cars. Oats are without change; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 58@59c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is quiet but steady at 99c.@$1 per gallon for iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....37 | 2 P. M.....39

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. brig Reichstag, Blohm, from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barber, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr S. K. Dennis, Veasey, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber.

Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Delaware.

BELOW.

Brig

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DO THE WOMEN ASK FOR SUFFRAGE?

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Woman suffrage is favorably regarded in some parts of the country. In the West, especially, considerable numbers of the politicians seem inclined to bring the question to the test of actual trial. In the Illinois Constitutional Convention a resolution was lately introduced which instructed the appropriate committee to report on the propriety of submitting the question whether or not women shall be allowed to vote, to the women of the State. This measure appears well adapted to settle one highly important point in the agitation of this momentous subject. Not only by rigid, old-fashioned conservatives, but by some male reformers of decidedly radical tendencies, it is confidently affirmed that comparatively few women really desire to enjoy the privilege so highly valued by the other sex. Perhaps a good many of them might be gratified by the concession of the right, as a recognition of their perfect human equality, and also as placing them in a position from which an occasional advantage might accrue to them—but it is alleged that even these would be generally content in the knowledge that they could vote if they pleased to do so, without any wish to make their influence felt in that way. To ladies of the genus technically designated as the "strong-minded" this indifference seems very contemptible. In denunciation of such pitiful pusillanimity their rhetoric glows and sparkles, and there is, no doubt, a consuming force in their allusions to prisoners who shrink from the light, and to slaves who hug their chains. Indeed, it is possible to admire the persistent zeal and fiery energy with which many of these champions of female emancipation carry on the agitation of their cause. Not in a beautiful but in a striking manner they refute the maligner of their kind who denied *character* to women, as being constituted of "matter too soft a lasting mark to bear, and best distinguished by black, brown, or fair." Yet, after all, it is not doubtful, but certain, that these sublime and stormful agitators exhibit not only a less refined and delicate, but a less lofty and sagacious appreciation of feminine ambition and its spheres than is entertained by their quieter and, as it seems, meeker sisters. Woman has thus far governed the world by means of the very qualities of which these reformers are blindly striving to divest her. A clear perception of these truths is, we see, prompting thoughtful members of the sisterhood to resist the innovation. We learn that anti-woman's rights associations have been formed in some places. Cogent arguments against female suffrage have appeared from the hands of women. The recent movement in Washington ought perhaps to be regarded as the most significant and important indication of the antagonism to which we allude. A number of ladies, some of them wives and daughters of high government officials, are reported to have appeared before a committee of the Senate for the purpose of giving their views in opposition to the concession of suffrage to their sex. On account of the central position and high social relations of the parties, this action may be the beginning of an agitation destined to become coextensive with the agitation to which it is opposed.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

When will the Republican party adjust matters in respect to Cuba? When will the commotion in Congress in respect to belligerent recognition cease? When will the revolters on the island know what they are to expect from the political organization which reigns supreme in every nook and corner of the Federal Government? When will Spain be able to appreciate correctly whether Grant, his administration, and his Republican partisans in the two houses of Congress are to act in respect to Cuba in a fair or an unfair spirit? Is there to be no caucus of Republican Senators and Congressmen to decide what *rules* of public policy shall govern party and Government action in this grave matter? Is the republic of Cuba, as it now exists, a thing to be recognized by this Government as either a *de facto* or an independent nation? Is the fact that this republic of Cuba, so called, is carrying on warfare, regular or guerilla, *bello-gerere*, sufficient to warrant this Government in declaring it a *de facto* power now outside the control of Spain? In such matters are we to look to see if whoever solicits of us such recognition has a government, and holds, or is likely to hold, securely, well-defined territory under that government, with which it is for our interest to have political or commercial relations, or are we only to inquire whether fighting is carried on? Is it not enough for this Government, when deliberating whether it will proclaim a new power in the dominions of a foreign nation, to know that such power is large enough to have sustained itself in arms against the present Government for more than a year and a half?

Has not the Republican party in Congress sufficient brain and nerve to decide such questions? Has Grant no convictions thereon, or, having them, can he not influence Congress to come to a conclusion? Is he a political eunuch? Can he neither propagate nor disseminate his ideas in Congress? Or has he none?

The Republican party is mistaken if it thinks there is safety for its organization in continuing to sit astride the fence in respect to this Cuban question. It will find in the end that there is no more of safety in such an attitude than there is of honor. We are aware that its leaders fancy that their present policy of acting one way and talking another will escape censure. Grant, it is true, has occupied both sides of the Cuban issue. From the beginning, up to the 1st of September, his words, and in fact his deeds, were of a character to satisfy the most arrant filibuster. Since then he has gone over to the other side, and in conversation pleads personal sympathy for the Cuban cause, but suggests restraint, exercised by certain members of his Cabinet. In the meantime he is day by day being crowded in the disagreeable and, for a proud man, humiliating position of either confessing that he is guilty of duplicity towards the revolters, or that he is unable to control prominent party friends in Congress.

The condition in which all this places our country in the eyes of foreign nations is deplorable in the extreme. The cause of the revolt in Cuba demands the sympathy of the people of the United States, or it does not demand it. The treatment of the revolt by Spain challenges, in like manner, the antipathy of the people of the United States, or it does not challenge it. Mere than that. The situation on the island of Cuba merits the intervention of the United States in behalf of those who are struggling for self-government, or it does not merit it. The cause of humanity vindicates its claim to the interposition of this Government to stay the rude hand of Spain, or it does not vindicate it. Things are come to such a pass that there is no longer any middle course for the United States in this matter. This Government must either scrupulously abstain from interposition, directly or indirectly, moral or physical, in the affairs of the island, or it must interpose with a firm hand in behalf of the true interests of this country.

These questions must be decided by the Republican party in Congress, and decided at once; longer delay on the part of the Republican leaders in that body is cruel as well as criminal. It is unjust to the revolters and dishonest towards Spain.

Is it possible that there is not, in the Republican party as represented in Congress, sufficient sympathy for a people struggling to pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness under institutions similar to our own, sufficient respect for the rights of a friendly nation like Spain, sufficient appreciation of what the fame and prosperity of the United States demand in the matter, a sufficiently clear opinion of the moral sentiment of the civilized world, to act, in respect to Cuba, and act understandingly, and act at once?

For the good name of our own nation, which is being daily dishonored by the unseemly conflict between such members of the Republican party as Sherman, Carpenter, Morton, Howe, Banks, and Logan in the Legislature, and members of the same party in the Executive branch of the Government, we implore the leaders of that party in Congress to cease making commonplace, superficial, thoughtless speeches on international law to be printed in the *Congressional Globe*, but retire to the privacy of a caucus, if it need be, and there deliberate according to the best judgment and patriotism they can command, and let all the world know what the attitude of this Government is to be on this important subject.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The story of Sheridan's great Winchester battle is sometimes told in this fashion:—The Rebel General Early made an attack upon the Union army, and defeated it. Some of the generals counselled an advance which would have been destruction to the Federals. Instead of making the advance, the Rebels began to plunder the Union camp, and to quarrel for the food and raiment of their captives. So the day which should have been a day of victory was passed in idleness and dissipation. They had driven the Yankees out of their tents, and would have a good time. Sheridan came up on that long ride of twenty miles, reformed his defeated columns, attacked the frolicking and roystering Rebels, and sent them whirling down the valley. That was the end of all Rebel power in the country of the Shenandoah. A great triumph became an overwhelming disaster.

The Democracy of New York, in all times and under every depression the triumphant Democracy, took possession of Albany and the whole State Government at the beginning of the year. Its leaders were those men of New York city who had marshalled it in defeat, disciplined its columns, sustained it through disaster, and extorted victory from the most disheartening events. It had fought every radical contrivance for the suppression and elimination of its power. It had seen the principles of free government destroyed, solemn pledges broken, and sacred constitutional guarantees overridden in the effort for its overthrow. The great city of the Western World—the queen of this vast continent—within itself a splendor far surpassing Tyre and Sidon, with its enterprise, its wealth, its great renown, had been dragged at the feet of commissions and boards, stripped and robbed in the effort to deprive it of freedom and compel its people to bend to the republican ascendancy. With all these obstacles—with the great fame of Grant leading a party flushed with power—it triumphed. His triumph was the beginning of what seemed to be an unavoidable reaction. The Democracy of the country called upon the Democracy of New York to make good its pledges to restore to the stripped and bruised metropolis its stolen franchises, to remove the fetters that had been placed upon municipal liberty, and establish a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

Never had party so noble a mission nor so many incentives for its prompt performance. The new administration made many blunders. The President gained unpopularity in a surprising and spontaneous manner. He stumbled against the old party precedents and trampled upon the ambition and cupidity of the greedy and exacting men who placed him in power. Republicanism was confronted with a record of financial imbecility, mismanagement, venality, and the invasion of the constitutional prerogatives of the South. Impeachment had rent it with a fissure as deep as that the poet saw between Roland and Sir Leoline. The Fessenden and Sumner, the Bingham and Butler factions were irrevocable in their hostility.

> "They stood aloof—the scars remaining—
> Like cliffs which had been rent asunder.
> A dreary sea now flows between."

The victory was complete in itself, and the beginning of a victory which would have swept the country in 1872, and given the Democracy a triumphant reign for many, many years; for the conservative Republicans, like Bingham and Trumbull, would have gladly welcomed an alliance with a prudent and victorious Democracy. What do we see? Just what the Rebels tell us was seen on the morning of Jubal Early's "victory" at Winchester. The camp followers, the sutlers, the greedy retinue of the army have broken into the Republican tents and gorged themselves with the plunder. Instead of wisely and earnestly setting about reform, and giving us a charter and restoring to New York its privileges, the whole country is called upon to hearken to the quarrels of Harry Genet and Mike Norton, of Tom Creamer and Jimmy O'Brien. Behind them, we are assured, Mr. Tilden is standing, respectfully apart, gloved and anointed, but giving the mutineers his blessing. Behind Mr. Tilden we see the recognized organ of the roughs and thieves of this city, edited by a radical outcast, who sold himself and his sheet to Messrs. Tilden & Co. not many years ago. They pretend to lead the Democracy. His newspaper is simply a spy and pretender.

So, while treachery and disappointed ambition have left this triumphant Democracy no more power and influence than a pack of howling wolves—while at Albany all is chaos, anger, greed, strife, necessary legislation is arrested, and the Republicans hold the situation and remain its masters by cheering on the combatants—we look to Washington and see the President gaining ground every day. His administration gathers around it renewed popular confidence. The blunders of his civil career are like the blunders of his military career. As a General he had Belmont and Donelson; but he also had Vicksburg and Richmond. As a President he is rapidly making himself as strong as Jackson. Instead of being controlled by the politicians, he is gradually controlling them. Representing the common sense, the patience, and the honesty of the people, which grew around him every day, he holds in his hands the succession. The Democracy might have taken advantage of his early stumbling and inexperience; but when the nation looks upon the Democracy it sees nothing but an old-time Tammany mob wrangling about some city office. Let them wrangle. The hour was theirs, but it has gone. They had victory in their hands, but they took to dissipation and bad temper, and it has fled. New York will continue in its fetters. The great Norton-Genet burlesque combination will be the winter's amusement on Capitol Hill. In sixty days it will only be remembered as a vain and foolish failure. The country will continue to sustain the President, notwithstanding his mistakes and associations, and his victory in 1872 will be as decisive as that of Sheridan in 1864, when he rode Early's victorious army into the dust.

THE UNITED STATES AND SAN DOMINGO.

From the London Saturday Review.

The treaty by which San Domingo is to be annexed as a territory to the United States has yet to be ratified by the Senate and approved by the House of Representatives, which must provide the purchase money; and it is even said to be doubtful whether Congress will confirm an arrangement which is represented as unnecessarily anticipating the inevitable course of events. In any case the sanction of the legislature must depend rather on the popularity of the arrangement than on the influence of the administration; for although the President has generally acted in harmony with the Senate, his influence has not been sufficient to procure the ratification of his appointment of the present Attorney-General to a seat in the Supreme Court. It is true that Mr. Hoar had given general and just offense by his opposition to party jobs, and by his perverse habit of preferring competent persons in the distribution of his patronage. It was also alleged that if his appointment had been confirmed, Massachusetts would have had more than its due proportion of seats in the Supreme Court, and that a judge who was to act on a Southern circuit ought to be selected from the Southern States; yet both the reasons and the pretexts of his rejection would have been overruled if General Grant had commanded the deference which was formerly paid by the Senate to his predecessors. The attacks on Mr. Andrew Johnson, in which General Grant himself shared, have for the present, if not permanently, diminished the power of the President. It was probably the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the refusal of the Senate to ratify appointments should be confined to rare and exceptional cases. As interpreted by practice, the control of the same body over treaties involved a virtual right of interference. Although the purchase of St. Thomas has not yet been completed, it is probable that the acquisition of the rich country of Dominica, with its valuable harbors, will be generally popular, especially as the eastern part of the island, now possessed by the Republic of Hayti, will sooner or later inevitably share the same fate. The example of a military adventurer who can exchange his precarious supremacy for a round sum of money is certain to be followed by the first semi-barbarous negro chief who can hold power in Hayti long enough to acquire a salable title. By a similar process the United States might buy up half the Spanish republics on the mainland; nor can it be said that the bargain which has been concluded with President Baez of Dominica is unduly onerous. The disinterested patriot has agreed to transfer the Bay of Samana for £30,000, which is to be increased to £300,000 when the whole republic is annexed. After the contract was concluded Baez ingeniously obtained the first instalment of a loan which had been negotiated in London on the understanding that San Domingo was an independent State. The creditors probably will not regret the assignment of the debt to a more solvent government; but they will not be well advised in advancing any further sum to an outgoing republic. The island, which is divided between the Spanish mulattos of Dominica and the French negroes of Hayti, is the largest and richest of the West Indies, with the exception of Cuba. The Bay of Samana would in time of war be a valuable naval station, and the natural resources of the country will be for the first time turned to account by American enterprise. Every citizen of the United States anticipates the ultimate annexation of Cuba, and perhaps the rest of the West Indies; indeed the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives not long since proposed a resolution for appropriating to the United States all the islands, including Ireland, which were separated only by sea from the North American continent.

The territorial ambition of a great and growing power has many historical precedents; nor can it be pretended that, whatever may be the character of Baez, the annexation of Dominica would involve any serious violation of right. Eight or ten years ago some predecessor of Baez effected a similar transfer of sovereignty to Spain during the administration of O'Donnell; but the Spanish functionaries, lay and clerical, soon made themselves unpopular by monopolizing places and salaries, and the natives began to threaten a rebellion which it was not worth while to suppress by force. Narvaez, who in other instances had disapproved of O'Donnell's policy of aggrandizement, agreed to relinquish the sovereignty of Dominica; and accordingly the country reverted to its inhabitants, and to the chiefs who could from time to time get possession of the Government. The population of a territory which would amply support twenty or perhaps fifty times the number is said to be only 150,000. The worst Governor who could be appointed by the President of the United States would be probably preferable to any indigenous ruler; and if there are any industrious or intelligent Dominicans, their prospects would be greatly improved by their admission to American citizenship.

"HANGING IS PLAYED OUT."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The conviction of Reynolds of murder in the first degree was a foregone conclusion. The insane theory of the defense was followed by a ridiculous argument and appeal, in which the prisoner's counsel asked the jury not to condemn this criminal because dozens of other more notorious, but more wealthy and influential villains, had escaped their just punishment. The facts were very clear; the defense was very lame; the charge of the judge as to the law very explicit, and the verdict in accordance with it. This is perhaps a vindication of the law, and, so long as the law is as it is, may be proper enough. But the trial of Reynolds was not concluded without scenes indecorous in themselves, and strongly suggestive of a necessity for a change in the law itself. Twice the jury returned for instructions. On the first occasion one of the jurors desired to know if they were at liberty to find a verdict for the lesser degrees of homicide, and was answered by a repetition of the part of the charge defining murder in the second degree. The juror eagerly asked, "What's the punishment?" to which Judge Ingraham made the fitting reply that the penalties of crime were beyond the province of the jury. On the second occasion another juror wished to know whether there was any evidence that Reynolds was insane at the time of the commission of the crime, and being told that there was no evidence that he was ever other than sane, asked, argumentatively, "But is it not possible that he was insane?" It is evident that here were at least two jurors convinced that the prisoner had committed a heinous offense for which he was accountable, but, unconsciously to themselves, seeking quibbles by which to avoid the painful alternative of inflicting the punishment prescribed by the statute. Yet they joined in the verdict, and thus did gross violence to themselves.

Experience constantly augments the proof that law is powerful in proportion to the certainty rather than to the severity of its penalties. It is constantly becoming more difficult to enforce the punishment prescribed for murder in the first degree, because the humanity of the age instinctively shrinks from the gallows. The assassin Reynolds brutally expressed the sentiment of civilization when he exclaimed, with the blood of his victim yet damp upon him, "Hanging is played out." Because of the fact that society revolts from it, and our law-makers have not the sense and nerve to abrogate the death penalty, we are in constant peril of being overrun by assassins. While the law decrees a penalty which, practically, it is impossible to enforce, criminals will sneer at it. Give us one that will not be inoperative because this advanced civilization has given birth to a higher sentiment, which objects to the creature assuming the functions of the Creator, and the law will get the upper hand of the assassins. As we look at the subject, the death penalty has for years past been the incentive to rather than the preventive of homicide. How many of our murderers are hanged? How many escape on quibbles that the ingenuity of counsel would not be taxed to invent were not the gallows looming up before their clients? Upon this point District Attorney Garvin gave valuable testimony in explaining why so many murderers remain in the Tombs unpunished. It was not his fault, but due to the accused taking advantage of the delays afforded by the law.

Some cases were appealed to the highest courts; in others, commissions were demanded to take testimony in distant lands. Every possible technicality is used to postpone final judgment to the last moment. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," is a solemn truth every day illustrated in our courts, at the cost of society and to the profit of the lawless.

We do not urge the vital legal reform of an abrogation of capital punishment at this moment from any sympathy with this most dastardly assassin, but because we detect in his trial incidents which strengthen our belief that it must be effected before crime can be repressed by a certain and speedy infliction of the law's penalty.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON.

From the N. Y. Times.

The fate of this fine vessel of the Inman line is still in suspense. She left New York on the 25th of January, and three days afterwards she passed Halifax, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She was due in Liverpool on the 6th instant, and is, therefore, nineteen days late. All the great transatlantic lines have their own tracks as distinctly charted down and separated as if they were rival railways. The Inman track, after leaving Cape Race, curves considerably towards the North, and runs in higher latitude than any other of the main sea-tracks, except that of the Glasgow steamers. The City of Boston, if disabled, whether by accident to her machinery, or by a gale, would be in a part of the Atlantic whence escape must be very slow. At this season of the year the Gulf Stream, as is well known, crosses the ocean at a lower parallel of latitude than in summer, its northern edge being, according to Maury and others, five hundred miles south of the Inman track. The disabled ship, therefore, would probably be in a part of the sea where she would find but little if any current to drift her either towards the Irish coast or towards the Azores. The winds of the North Atlantic are sharply to the west, south of the Inman track; and if the City of Boston were on the Brest or Bremen line route, under ordinary circumstances, with neither steam, sail, nor helm, she might, in a few weeks, float safely to the Azores. In consequence of the high latitude followed by her master, she is now probably out of the drift or eastward recurvation of the Gulf Stream washing these Western islands. The indications, both in Europe and here, are strongly in support of the belief that the usually westerly winds have been considerably modified during the past winter, and the steamship thus subjected to still greater delay.

The season is somewhat early for icebergs, but the abnormal tropical blasts we have had until lately, and which have been traced on the American coast beyond the Canadas, may have begun the work of dislodging the ice masses on the southern coasts of Greenland. The incidents of the loss of the San Francisco, a few years ago, are perhaps fresh in the public mind. That vessel, after foundering on Christmas day, was so lost sight of by the ship Three Bells—which faithfully stood by her—that not a fragment of the wreck was visible to tell where she had drifted, until the 4th of January following, when her spars and rigging were found not over five hundred miles east from the scene of the disaster. At this rate of motion, in the very axis of the Gulf Stream where the San Francisco went down, supposing the now missing steamer to be helpless, she may be out yet forty days before she can reach the coasts of Europe, and nearly as long in drifting to the Azores. If we remember rightly, it was the Atlantic, of the Collins line, that, a few years ago, on her trip to England, becoming disabled and uncontrolable by accident when a few days out from Newfoundland, was nearly sixty days in drifting to these islands. Fortunately the City of Boston has on board over eighty days' provisions. It is deemed not improbable that she is moving towards the Bay of Biscay; and it may not be too late for the Inman Company to telegraph for vessels to be dispatched in search of her there and elsewhere.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the Estate of CATHARINE M. SHOWAKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to SARAH WEAVER,
No. 1649 THOMPSON Street.
1 27 thstu

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB MAY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY TROXEL, Administrator of the estate of JACOB MAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 112 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor.
2 17 thstu5t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

t has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY

CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Fremis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,

ELEVE DE PARIS,

FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 6 Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ⅛ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 16

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
—
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAP,
1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $73; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship
ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On FRIDAY, February 25, at 6 A. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
14 L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Blocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Sager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. KILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 14

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The receipts for taxes of 1870 yesterday amounted to $200,000. This makes over $600,000 received in the past two days.

—Thomas Dooley has been committed by Alderman Kerr to answer the charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 489 N. Third street.

—The Philadelphia Baptist Association held a large meeting in the Fifth Baptist Church last evening. Addresses were made by prominent divines.

—Samuel Saulsbury, of Gloucester, had his pocket picked last evening, about 6 o'clock, while riding on a Second and Third street passenger car, of $200.

—Brophy's distillery, at Twenty-third and Master streets, has been seized by Revenue Officers Clark and Herr, on the allegation that it was carried on in fraud of the revenue law.

—At 6 o'clock last evening Hugh Ford, 13 years of age, was run over by a Vine street car, on Wire Bridge, and seriously injured. He was taken to his home, Thirteenth and Brown streets.

—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Produce Association, held yesterday, the resolution embracing the deposit to be left on all packages was adopted, as follows:—On barrels, 25 cents; bags and buckets, 25 cents; berry chests under 45 quarts, $2·50; peach baskets, 25 cents; truck baskets, 50 cents.

—An unknown man, arrested for drunkenness, died at the Tenth District Station House yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict of death from intemperance was rendered. The deceased was about 35 years of age, had on a gray coat and vest, dark pants, plaid shirt, and low shoes.

—It having come to the knowledge of the residents of the lower portion of the city that efforts are being made to have railroad tracks for the transportation of freight to the Pascal Iron Works of Morris, Tasker & Morris laid on Moyamensing avenue, from Washington avenue to Morris street, an indignation meeting of the property holders and residents in that vicinity was held last night in the hall of the Shiffler Hose Company, on Moyamensing avenue, below Dickerson street.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a serious and probably fatal accident occurred at Frankford road and Lehigh avenue. Two small children of Representative Adaire were crossing the street at this point, when both were knocked down and run over by a wagon of Rowland's steel works. The youngest child, four years of age, was seriously injured by the wheel passing over the body, while the older child, six years of age, was but slightly injured. Edward Hawkins, the driver, and a companion who was with him, were arrested and held for a hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 118⅛.

—A murder was committed in Richmond last evening by a drunken soldier.

—Mr. Whittemore, after the adjournment of the House yesterday, resigned his seat.

—Just now the Indians in Montana, caused by the punishment recently inflicted by Colonel Baker, are very quiet.

—Secretary Robeson has invited the President, the members of Congress, and a large party to visit the English iron-clad Monarch at Annapolis.

—The English Government recommends Canada to pay at once for the Red River Territory, and will send troops to put down the insurrection.

—Further exposure in connection with the sales of cadetships are expected, General Logan having summons out for a large number of witnesses.

—A desperate fight took place early in January, on the Missouri river, between large bodies of the Sioux and Crow Indians, in which the Chief Spotted Eagle, every one of the Crows, and a number of Sioux were killed.

—It is asserted in Havana that Cubans have joined the Government volunteers with a view to committing a series of assassinations in order to embroil Spain with foreign powers. Greenwald's murder is said to have been committed by these agents.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of H. R. Revels, Senator elect from Mississippi. After some discussion they were received by the Senate, whereupon Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, offered a resolution to refer them to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire and report as to citizenship, etc., of the candidate. Pending the discussion on the resolution the Senate adjourned.

In the House the case of Mr. Whittemore came up. An affidavit from Mr. Whittemore, prepared by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, was read, in which he declares that if time is given him he can prove that he had never used the money received by him for his own private purposes, and complains that he had no opportunity to cross-examine witnesses. When the affidavit was read, Mr. Butler spoke in favor of postponing the consideration of the question. Mr. Logan said that he had asked Mr. Whittemore to cross-examine Kegler, one of the witnesses, and that Whittemore said he would have nothing to do with such a scoundrel. He said that while the receiving of money for the disposal of the appointment was acknowledged, it made no difference what the member had done with it after it was received. He moved the previous question, and resolutions postponing the consideration of the case and directing the summoning of other witnesses were defeated by large majorities. The question then recurred on the expulsion resolution, when Mr. Whittemore appealed to the House to extend the time of action another day. Mr. Logan said he would make no objection, and the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—France has written to Prussia concerning the treaty of Prague.

—A band of Miguelists has been defeated at Magader, Portugal.

—Don Carlos was arrested while travelling through France under an assumed name, and escorted to the frontier,

—A number of unemployed work people assembled in front of the Public Works Department, Madrid, yesterday, and demanded work.

—The Prince of Wales was examined as a witness in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case yesterday, and denied that he had been guilty of any improper conduct.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports that a young merchant of that city, but recently married, has been sued for a divorce under rather novel circumstances. The second week of the honeymoon, business affairs calling him to Louisville and St. Louis, he notified his wife of his intended departure, and she asked him to kiss her goodbye. He laughingly replied he had not time to wait, intending to return after transacting some business near home, but unforeseen circumstances prevented him. He was gone about two weeks and then returned to Cincinnati to find his house deserted, the furniture sold, and his wife visiting her relatives.

Foreign Art Items.

—The picture by Mr. Leighton, which is likely to be his sole contribution to the forthcoming Royal Academy Exhibition, derives its subject from the pathetic conclusion of the "Alcestis" of Euripides, the story of which may be thus briefly recalled:—Admetus, the friend of Apollo, married Alcestis, and when his time came for death the Fates consented to prolong his life if another person would die in his stead; and this Alcestis did. She, in the picture, lies supine on a bier beneath a canopy which hangs from trees near the sea-shore. Her figure is statue-like, with ordered limbs, hair and dress; a few red flowers are scattered upon it. Hercules struggles with Death, who has come to take his due; and in the wrestle bends his antagonist firmly across his knee, as if to give a back-fall. Admetus, old and hoary, stands behind the bier, sustaining in his arms a damsel of his house who has sought refuge there in her terror. The attendants are gathered at the head of the bier and form a grand group: among them are two virgins with rose-garland and funeral vases; the grave is in front. Beyond the figure of Admetus the sea is seen, a vast and purple plain, under a thunderous sky. The most striking figures of the design are those of Hercules and Death; the latter is a livid form, hardly less muscular than his enemy, whose brawny and golden-hued flesh and robe of lion's hide contrast strongly with the mortal pallors of the other. The picture is of a large size, about eight feet in length by more than five feet in height.

—Mr. V. Prinsep has in hand, and will probably contribute several if not all the following pictures to the next Royal Academy Exhibition:—1. "The Death of Cleopatra." The queen is seated in a chair in the atrium of the temple-tomb which she built for Antony, and before his grave, where a fire burns on a tripod. Iras, with arms extended, lies dead at her mistress' feet; her head is towards us, and the figure is successfully foreshortened. Charmian turns to the soldier who approaches with Cæsar's message. Ranges of columns, with their superincumbent architecture, form the background. 2. "Coming Home from the Garden," a young lady standing at a rustic gate which opens to a house. 3. "A Dish of Tea," a damsel in the costume of Queen Anne's days, entering a room, pushing back its doors before her and bearing in her hands a rich tea-equipage. 4. "A portrait of Mary Wyndham," a girl walking in a field with flowers in her lap. 5. "A Lady reading 'Sir Charles Grandison,'" and seated at a small table in a chamber with a book before her, looking as if rapt in its pages and hesitating to turn the leaf which her fingers hold. This artist has been commissioned to design for the Art Department a large picture, to be wrought in mosaic, and represent students receiving prizes which they have won in competition. When finished this work will be placed in the Examination Hall at South Kensington.

—The legacy left to the Louvre by the late M. Lacaze has been received by Count Neuwerkerke, who is now preparing the Salle des Anciens Etats, lately devoted to the pottery of the Campana Gallery, for the reception of the collection, and has continued M. Thuillier in the post of conservator, which he held for many years under M. Lacaze.

Every nook and corner of M. Lacaze's hotel were crammed with pictures, and the experts have valued the collection at about two millions of francs. M. Lacaze was a good judge, and what he bought he never parted with; the consequence is that many admirable works which had fallen out of view will now be brought to the light of day. The *Moniteur des Arts* gives a pretty full account of the collection, and we extract so much of it as is likely to interest the general artistic world.

M. Lacaze was a great lover of the French school of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of the Louis Quatorze period the most remarkable works are a portrait of the President Mesmes, and another large and important work by Philippe de Champaigne; the latter represents the "Prevots des Marchands et des Echevins" of Paris, and was purchased at the Sebastiani sale for only two hundred francs. There are fifteen portraits by Largilliere; and a large picture, "Hercules at the Feet of Omphale," by Lemoine, one of the original decorators of Versailles.

Artists and amateurs will find here a number of Watteau's works, for which the "Davidists" had so much contempt that the public galleries of France possess scarcely half a dozen examples. M. Lacaze was always on the lookout for these, and secured sixteen works, amongst which is the famous "Gilles," which was lost sight of for years. M. Denon, when Director of the Imperial Museums, found this picture at one of the old *bric-a-brac* shops which stood in the Cour du Carrousel, with the following written upon it in chalk:—"Pierrot voudrait vous plaire;" he recognized the "Gilles," purchased it for about 200 francs, and, delighted with his prize, offered it at once to the commission charged with the purchase of works for the Louvre; but it was unanimously and disdainfully rejected. At the sale of M. Denon's private collection, after his death, the picture was purchased by M. Sipieres, who sold it in the early years of Louis Philippe's reign to M. Lacaze for 3000 francs. Amongst the other Watteaus are a "Sleeping Nymph and Satyr" and "A Man Drinking."

There are several works in the collection by Boucher, Lancret, Fragonard, and Chardin, and two very remarkable historical portraits by Greuze, those of the Conventionnels Gonsonne and Fabre d'Eglantine. Many artists of less renown are represented, for M. Lacaze not only possesses taste and judgment, but also a good share of what our neighbors call *flair*. Amongst works of other schools will be a found a "Portrait of Mary de Medicis," by Rubens; Rembrandt's "Pool of Bethesda;" "A Mendicant," by Ribera; some fine portraits by Tintoret; some examples of the Ostades and Teniers.

It has been said that when M. Lacaze obtained possession of a picture he never let it go again. Many amusing anecdotes on this subject are current in Paris; one of his hits was the purchase, for a mere trifle, of a charming work by Raoux, Boucher's nephew. A friend, also a great connoisseur, called upon him and said, "I have a proposal to make to you; I possess the pendant of that picture; do me the favor to let me have it." "Well, let me see," said Lacaze, with a smile, "what will you give me for it?" "15,000 francs." "No," said Lacaze, after a pretence of consideration, "but bring me yours and I will give you 16,000." So the pendants remained separated. At Lord Pembroke's sale Lacaze gave 3000 francs for a small picture called "La Toilette." The Marquis of Hertford was immediately taken by the picture and offered 30,000 francs for it, but Lacaze was inflexible.

—A gentleman in Providence, R. I., discovered one of those small tin "infernal machines," filled with powder and percussion caps, while putting coal upon a fire, a few evenings ago. At least half a dozen such have been found in coal during the season in different parts of the country.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6:42 MOON RISES..... 2:35
SUN SETS..... 5:46 HIGH WATER..... 8:38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 8
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 11
Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 12
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Feb. 12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb. 12
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 12
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Cella	New York	London	Feb. 26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Main	New York	Bremen	Feb. 26
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24
Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 25
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 26
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 3
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr G. C. Morris, Richards, was cleared 21st inst. for Cardenas, by Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Argonaut, Steengraf, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Pauline Rambo, Rider, from Sassafras river, with wood.

BELOW.

Brig S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wallace, Jordan, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 11th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 21st inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer Millville, Renear, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Bark Elena, Stewart, hence, off the bar, Bilboa, 9th instant.
Bark Sam Shepherd, Evans, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, was passed 18th inst. lat. 31, long. 79.
Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, from Palermo for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Brig John Aviles, Macomber, at Cardenas 14th inst. from Savannah.
Brig John Wesley, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst.
Schr Althea, Smith, 17 days from Cienfuegos, at New York 22d inst.
Schr Charles B. Jackson, Collins, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 21st inst.
Schrs Nadab, Cheney, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, and Amelia, Post, from do. for New Castle, Del., at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr Alex. H. Cain, Simpson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 21st inst.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Crawford, from Jacksonville for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Schr J. Vandusen, Young, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 19th inst.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 21st inst.
Schr Prize Banner, Atkins, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, with fish, passed Hell Gate 22d inst. Reports the NW. gale on Monday as very severe; vessel was covered with ice and almost unmanageable; blew away mainsail, and will have to stop at New York to procure a new one.
Schr J. M. Aldrich, Crane, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 22d inst.
Schr F. R. Randolph, Steelman, hence, at New York 22d inst.
Schr D. Collins, Townsend, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst., for New York.
Schr Fly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.
Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, with pig iron, went ashore on the beach near Orleans, Cape Cod, on the 21st inst., but after throwing overboard her deck load of laths, got off, and proceeded on her way on Tuesday night.
Schr Eliza Pike, from Charleston for Philadelphia, which went ashore near Charleston with a cargo valued at $25,000, including 105 bales of cotton, at last accounts was rapidly going to pieces. Captain Payne returned to Savannah on Saturday from the wreck, and reports that all attempts to save the vessel—which was valued at $20,000—have been abandoned, it being impossible, owing to the heavy sea, to get a steam pump at work on her. Divers are endeavoring to save some of her cargo. She lies four feet under water at low tide.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to previous notice respecting the partial destruction of the Lighthouse at the harbor of St. Thomas, West Indies, by the hurricane of October, 1867, and also that a light from a lantern would be exhibited until the re-establishment of the Light, information has been received that this arrangement is still carried out, but that the temporary light is of very little service. Mariners are cautioned accordingly.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 3tf A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstu3m ABOVE CHESNUT.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

2§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4§tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mwf

MACHINERY.

PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG,

MACHINERY AGENCY,

No. 917 MARKET STREET.

2 10 thstu1m* PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wstu

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Pipe Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
9 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 2 3 thstulmrp

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 30 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.

GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING
No. 1203 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

SEVENTH Street, above F,

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwf3m

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street),

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphlie on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

4§tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 9 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. THE LAST NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF MR. FRANK MAYO, in his wonderful impersonation of TOM BADGER, TOM BADGER, in Bouicault's intense drama of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK, General GRANT, Jr., as the "Boot Black." Friday—Farewell Benefit of Mr. Frank Mayo. Saturday—Last "Matinee" of the Streets.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 24, LAST NIGHT OF TRODDEN DOWN. Fourth Night of the distinguished Comedian and charming Actress and Vocalist, MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS, in their Grand Romantic Irish Drama of TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF ROSE WATKINS. In active preparation, the great National Play of THE PIONEER PATRIOT." Also, a new Romantic Irish Drama entitled FARDOROUGHA; OR, THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT. Saturday—WATKINS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8. BENEFIT OF MISS LIZZIE PRICE. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 24, CAMILLE. Camille (First time)..... Miss Lizzie Price. Aided by the full company. Concluding with THE TOODLES. Mr. Toodles..... Mr. Craig. Friday—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart. Saturday—Benefit of F. F. Mackay. Monday—Matlack's Hamlet Night.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. WALNUT Street, above Eighth. Immense success of J. S. BUDWORTH, the great Dutch Comedian and Vocalist, in Imitations, Songs, and Impersonation of Dutch Actor; Miss BLANCHE STANLEY, the Charming Vocalist; DeROSA, Etc. EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique) Matinee Washington's Birthday, 2½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels Introduce, First time—Grand Farce, Robert Make-Ares. Second Week, Brilliant engagement of Mr. Dougherty. Engagement of Great Tenor, Mr. D. S. Vernon.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. EVENINGS, at 7½. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2. Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. 1 10

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 19§

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3¼ o'clock. 10 19

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS IN Imported Paper Patterns,

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good superior to anything in this country.

New in design. Moderate in price.

A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.

Cutting, Basting, Finking.

Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.

Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S, 1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived. 3 6 stuth§

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1336 North NINTH Street, 1 7§ West Side, below Master.

Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER,

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,

12 13m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets

12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivaled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street, 1 17 Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday in the Whittemore case will attract universal attention. The whole scene was invested with deep dramatic interest. A representative of the people was on trial for the offense of having been influenced by pecuniary considerations in the discharge of one of his public duties which is of comparatively minor importance. His guilt was established not only by direct evidence, but by his own admission, and his defense rested mainly, if not exclusively, on the plea that the money he had received was all expended for the relief of his necessitous constituents. To give increased force to this plea, as well as to avail himself of every possible chance of averting condemnation, he induced his celebrated colleague, General B. F. Butler, to appear as his counsel, and to employ in his behalf the artifices commonly resorted to in a Court of Quarter Sessions to shield professional criminals from punishment. General Logan, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, however, conducted the prosecution so vigorously that every movement made by the defendant and his counsel was completely baffled. The attempt of the defense to counteract the influence of the newspaper press of the country on the matter under discussion was especially abortive. There may be some ground for Butler's attack on Washington correspondents; but if they are guilty, as he alleges, of writing lies to the journals with which they correspond, they are infinitely more apt to commit that offense when they applaud, or apologize for, members of Congress than when they assail them. We admire Butler's pluck in avowing his determination to do his duty "before God and man, independent of newspapers," but the reason that he gave for this course, to wit, that if there was anything on earth to which he was superior it was newspapers, was supremely ridiculous, and we do not wonder that it evoked the general laughter of the House. Mr. Logan completely disposed of the tirade against the press by his reply that

"If members of the House were willing to sell themselves like sheep in the shambles, he did not blame the newspapers for howling, and if the decision of this case were to be postponed, the people would have a right to suspect all of them."

Newspapers would deserve the contempt with which Butler treats them if they did not direct the attention of their readers to well-established charges of corruption. Their great sin is not in "howling" too much, but too little, about the peculations of public men.

The plea of the defense that the money received for a cadetship was used for charitable purposes was demolished by Logan's retort that, "if this excuse would be admitted they would find members of Congress going to work and building churches in their districts, and then *selling their votes in the House in aid of pious projects.*" If the Government is to be managed as a charitable institution this should be done openly, so that the people would know exactly to what objects their money was donated, and that all deserving charities might have a fair chance for help. If these matters are to be left to the secret discretion of the representatives of the nation, however, there is great danger that for every dollar devoted to a good purpose at least ten will be given to scheming adventurers.

The debate produced such a manifest disposition to expel the defendant, that he forwarded his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina last night, and to this extent the House is purged of corrupt material. A good beginning has thus been made, but after all, it is only a beginning. General Butler insinuated in his speech that the sale of cadetships had grown up to be a custom. If this be true, it merely shows that Whittemore should not be made a scapegoat for the sins of equally wicked colleagues, but that permission to return to private life should be speedily granted to many of his associates. No mental qualities can atone for proneness to corruption. England set a noble example when she deposed and disgraced the greatest of her public men for bribery. The honest judgments of comparatively dull intellects will guide the nation with infinitely more safety than the wisdom of talented but selfish knaves.

The principle laid down by the action of the House in the Whittemore case should be strictly and speedily carried out to its logical conclusion at Washington, at Harrisburg, in municipal governments, and wherever men serving in a representative capacity sell out their constituents. If the heavy burdens of tax-payers are to be lightened, this course will speedily become a vital necessity. Corruption is the crying evil of the age, and it is doing more now to wreck our republican system than any other single cause. It should be checked at all hazards, and by the most effective methods that can be devised.

The Pope has put in a plea for the equality of all men before the law. Some one showed him an article in Rochefort's journal, *La Marseillaise*, advocating the abolition of the death penalty in all cases except where sovereigns were concerned. Whereupon his Holiness aptly rejoined:—"I thought that by the principles of 1798 all men were declared equal." The point is well taken. The Rochefort school of demagogues insist that an emperor or a king has no rights, even as a simple human being, which other men are bound to respect. It is in this manner that they become stumbling-blocks in the pathway of true liberty and real progress.

HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

The announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Anson Burlingame, when so near the satisfactory completion of the great and noble work in which he was engaged, will cause a profound sorrow, not only in the country of which he was a citizen, and among the circle of political and personal friends who knew him most intimately and admired his worth most sincerely, but in the ancient empire which he represented with so much statesmanlike ability, and among all civilized nations who are able to appreciate the extent and importance of the great mission of which he was the honored leader. We yesterday, in announcing the death of Mr. Burlingame, gave a very complete sketch of his career, but something more than this is necessary in the case of such a man, and it is proper that we should add our testimony to his high qualities as a man and a statesman, and briefly speak of his claims upon the regards of those who wish to see the old barriers of wrong and injustice broken down, and all the nations of the earth united in a common brotherhood, the principles of which shall be equal and impartial justice.

Mr. Burlingame was a representative American citizen, and it is safe to say that none but an American ever would have been selected by the jealous and exclusive Government of China to represent it before the nations of the West. As an American politician Mr. Burlingame easily maintained himself in the front rank, but even in the excitement of a political career that promised as its highest reward such an office as the Presidency, he did not find that stimulant to great exertion that was needed if he desired to grasp the highest honors of the State. It was not until he found himself the representative of republican America at the court of the oldest empire in existence that all the resources of his mind and talents were called into play, and he exhibited qualities that astonished even his warmest admirers. As the United States Minister at Pekin, Mr. Burlingame displayed the characteristic American talent of adapting himself to circumstances, and he speedily became a leader among the diplomatists who represented the interests of Western civilization among the Chinese. Mr. Burlingame succeeded in doing what no European diplomatist had ever done—he gained the confidence and respect of the Chinese authorities. The secret of his success in this important particular consisted in the fact that in his intercourse with the Imperial Government he acted upon the broad principles of humanity and impartial justice that are at the foundation of American republicanism. He considered that he could best subserve the interests of his own constituents by showing an honest and manly desire to promote those of the strange people to whom he was accredited. He declined to look upon the Chinese as barbarians who were legitimate objects for plunder simply because their civilization was different from his own, and he was the first statesman that had ever appeared in China as the representative of a Western power who showed a cordial appreciation of the real value and importance of that civilization.

The Chinese authorities, who had invariably been represented as cunning, treacherous, and jealous to the last degree of foreigners of every class, were quick to appreciate these qualities in Mr. Burlingame, and they showed their own good judgment by deciding promptly that this American Minister, who while advocating the interests of his own Government was not forgetful of the just rights of that to which he was accredited, must be the best person to represent the interests of China abroad, and to secure for her that consideration to which she was entitled at the hands of the nations of Europe and America. They knew that Mr. Burlingame would succeed in such a mission where Chinese Ambassadors would fail or allow themselves to be circumvented, and they did themselves honor by inviting him to accept the position of chief of an embassy that would endeavor to secure for China an admission into the great family of nations.

The sending out of this embassy was in all respects a remarkable occurrence, and the selection of an American citizen as its chief was a compliment of the highest class, not only to Mr. Burlingame, but to the nation which he then represented at the court of Pekin. It was so entirely unprecedented, and so entirely in opposition to all the traditions of Chinese policy, that the world was astonished, and it was difficult to believe that the news was true. How well Mr. Burlingame fulfilled the great trust confided in him every one knows. The embassy was received with the utmost cordiality in the United States, and obtained here a fair opportunity to lay before the world its prospects and desires. In Europe Mr. Burlingame speedily succeeded in conquering the jealousy that existed against him both as a Chinese Ambassador and an American citizen, and he concluded satisfactory treaties with every power visited, and when death cut short his labors he was just about to finish his great work by making a treaty with Russia which would have bound the two largest empires in the world with amicable ties that could not fail to be productive of good to both parties. In the conduct of his mission Mr. Burlingame displayed statesmanlike qualities of the highest order, and his sudden death, before he could see his labors brought to a happy conclusion, and he could resign his commission into the hands of the Chinese Government and receive its congratulations, is a matter for sincere regret. As it is Mr. Burlingame has succeeded in inaugurating a new policy with regard to the treatment of the Chinese people and Government by the nations of the Western World which will do more to promote Christianity and its higher civilization within the bounds of that ancient empire than all the fortuous and selfish diplomacy of England, with its men-of-war ever ready to back up the demands of insolent and rapacious traders by battering down forts and villages and slaughtering the inhabitants.

Too Ingenuous by a great deal is the Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, who represented the Fifth Louisiana district in the Fortieth Congress, but was permitted to remain at home at the last election, so that he could devote his entire time to the editing of the Homer *Iliad*. Blackburn has taken such advantage of his release from Congressional cares as to render that classical journal a disgrace to the Republican party, with which he pretends to be allied. But while in Congress, Blackburn had an eye to a possible ejection from his seat, and so made the most of his time and opportunity; and among other sharp bargains driven by him was one whereby he was to receive $1600 for a cadet appointment. The matter having leaked out during the present investigation into this disgraceful business, Blackburn has rushed into print, declaring that no secrecy or fraud in relation to his appointment was intended on his part, "and all insinuations of the kind are false." How far this may be true will perhaps be comprehended from the *Iliad* man's statement of "the facts in the case," in this wise:—

"As a member of Congress I procured the appointment of two young men in my district who did not accept. I was then urged by the department to recommend other names, as it was very desirable that the classes should be filled by a certain time. I did not have at my command other names in my district whom I knew or could recommend. As Congress was about to adjourn I was furnished with blanks to sign, with the voluntary promise that if the parties could be found or named who should prove competent and acceptable to the Government, a certain sum should be paid in behalf of those for whom I had already procured appointments, but who had not accepted."

The parties were found, as a matter of course, and Blackburn clinches his defense by saying:—"I believe the sum promised was $1600, but I am certain but $1490 were ever paid." The straightforwardness of this confession is as satisfactory as the syntax in which it is couched is unsatisfactory.

Peru, according to the latest advices received, had "become thoroughly tranquil." This is not as it should be, for anarchy is the normal condition of a South American republic. For the sake of the eternal fitness of things, we suggest that Miss Susan B. Anthony and Miss George Francis Train make a flying trip to Lima. By the time Susan is called upon to celebrate her centennial birthday, Peru will, in such case, be all right again—that is to say, all wrong, as she usually is.

The New York *World* is "glad to hear" that Mr. James Gallagher, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut, "favors free trade to the fullest extent." What sort of a Democrat would he be if he did not?

Boston has seen Fechter, and Boston is in a bad way. The Anglo-Franco-Teutonic tragedian has evidently been too much for the Hub, and the Hub, accordingly, is altogether upset. The Boston *Post* discourses in this startling style upon the event of Mr. Fechter's first appearance:—

"Mr. Fechter, it is quite safe to assert, has played to no such audience in America. New York gave him numbers—Boston gave him brains. New York awarded to him dress—Boston paid him the compliment of intelligence and discrimination. New York looked at him one-sidedly and with prejudice—Boston had no such vulgar trick or unmanly manners. It was willing to take Mr. Fechter, a stranger, for what he was worth—more or less, fairly, squarely, composedly, sensibly. It has its favorites; it has its beliefs; it has even its 'notions;' but these are all honest and open. It welcomes cordially all talent, all genius, all worth from whatever clime or whatever its calibre. Accordingly it gave to Mr. Fechter a generous, hearty, home-like reception. It awarded to him, as he merits, a high position as a histrionic. It saw, felt, judged him. The verdict is emphatically in his favor. It saw in him the careful, painstaking, conscientious, original, intelligent actor. It saw a man who loves the drama for the drama's good. It was conceded before *Hamlet* was over that a master spirit was interpreting the mighty genius of Shakespeare in one of his mightiest efforts."

From another Boston paper we learn that Mr. Fechter "was applauded with great frequency, and with a generosity quite unusual for Boston, and upon his recalls, which followed the first, second, third, and last acts, the enthusiasm of the audience manifested itself in shouts as well as in the more common demonstrations of appreciation and approval." The fact that Boston indulged in a shout over Fechter shows that he is just about the biggest thing that has been seen in Boston since Jubilee Gilmore's Coliseum. But it would never do for Boston to be unanimous in its approval of anything that is not indigenous, and so we find the *Advertiser* indulging in this tirade against the great Anglo-Franco-Teutonic tragedian:—"In many parts of his impersonation, however, Mr. Fechter failed both to impress and adequately to reproduce the meaning of the dramatist. In the lighter and more humorous passages, in particular, he was unsatisfactory, and was unworthy of comparison with Mr. Booth; and very often in his rapid delivery he slurred over some of the most pointed and delicate utterances of the play. In the fifth act, especially, his swift and confused utterance told against him, and the weak points of his conception appeared most conspicuous.' And yet, even the *Advertiser* is gracious at the end, and winds up eulogistically thus:—"But with all these faults we are fully impressed with the idea that Mr. Fechter's 'Hamlet' is a very grand and noble impersonation."

A Paris correspondent says that a great many curious secrets are leaking out which were long hidden under the cover of personal government. A short time ago they suddenly discovered that the Minister of the Beaux Arts was in the habit of lending out the pictures of the State to his friends. More recently they learned that there was an intimate connection between the Prefecture of Police and the Post Office, and the Post Office and the telegraph wires; the sudden resignation of fourteen astronomers has convinced them that there is something rotten in the state of the Observatory; and now they are told that for the last eighteen years the archives have been tampered with. The new Minister of the Fine Arts has promised M. de Keratry to make an inquiry into the matter. He does not deny the facts brought before the Chamber the other day. It seems that Prince Louis Napoleon, when he became President of the republic, as soon as he had sworn fidelity to the republic, sent for M. de Malleville, the Minister of the Interior, and asked him to place the papers concerning the Strasbourg and Boulogne attempts at his disposal. M. de Malleville declined, and left the Cabinet. When the President of the republic became master he transferred the archives from the Home Office to the Minister of his household, which was as much as to say that French history belonged to the Bonaparte family. The consequence is that the documents relating to Strasbourg and Boulogne have disappeared, together with numerous letters addressed by Napoleon I to his brothers and to his Ministers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Whatever may be the claims of the lady calling herself the Countess of Derwentwater, there can be no doubt that the Derwentwater family were very hardly treated in the last century. In 1788 a bill was brought into the House of Commons for granting to the Earl of Newburgh, "grandson of the late Charles Radcliffe," and the heirs male of his body, a clear rent-charge of £2500 out of the estates forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater and settled upon Greenwich Hospital. The hardship of Lord Newburgh's case, whose father was an infant at the time that his family were engaged in the rebellion of 1715, had often induced Parliament, from time to time, to grant certain sums of money for his relief. In the act passed for restoring the forfeited estates, that of the Derwentwater family was not included, but an intention was then declared of making a special provision for the case; the only difficulty that occurred was the diminution which the grant would occasion in the hospital fund, and it was proposed by some member that the public should make it good; but this proposition was overruled, as also another, to add £200 to the annuity, and the bill passed as originally framed. At the same time no wrong inflicted on the Derwentwaters more than a century ago is sufficient excuse for taking the Admiralty's cows in the present day—it is but a step from the dairy to the dock-yard, and we shall hear of their rams being seized next.

Four of the "fauteuils" of the French Academy are now vacant, the seats of Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve, the Duc de Broglie, and M. de Pongerville. Among the candidates are Theophile Gautier and Philarete Chasles. The former is known. When the war was raging between classicism and romanticism, Gautier threw himself heart and soul into the melee, and did good service for the latter cause in the ranks of that band of which Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, and Alfred de Musset were the leaders. The chief obstacle to his election lies in the numerous satires he has levelled against the "Forty Immortals." Since Piron, no distinguished author has kept up so continuous a shower of epigrams against the Academy. M. Philarete Chasles' claim is that of a savant as well as a man of letters. He is a distinguished classical scholar; and it is said of him that at seven years of age he knew Latin (which he had learned from the celebrated Daunou), at ten he knew Greek, at thirteen philosophy, and at fifteen everything. For nearly half a century he has been a writer in the various French reviews and newspapers. He was one of the first to open up to his countrymen English, Spanish, and Scandinavian literature; and for fifteen years he has been one of the most popular professors at the College de France.

"You Lie! You Villain! You Lie!"—The model editors of New York city have an amiable way of flattering each other. Thus, the *World* the other day said:—

"Windust, the well-known restaurant keeper of this city, who saved the distinguished philosopher, Mr. Greeley, from the fury of the mob during the July riots, *by covering a friendly table over that humble individual*, was caught in a snow-drift a few days ago on Long Island, while attempting to go to his home at Bayville, and would have perished had not a young lady come to his rescure with a shovel. And so even Windust has his reward."

To which the *Tribune* responded as follows:—

"The author of the above assertion that we have placed in italics is a liar—a graceless, shameless, villainous, detestable liar. The *World*, we must hope, uttered the above by inadvertence, not with malicious intent to defame. But the editor thereof will make himself responsible for the lie if he does not explicitly retract it. It concerns his own reputation solely that he does this or does it not. The lie was promptly exposed, and no possible excuse for its revival has existed. It had never a shadow of foundation."

A German paper has made the following calculation:—A train composed of all the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage vans. The railways of Europe are carried over 62,000 large and small bridges, and go through thirty-four miles of tunnel. 150,000,000 cwt. of iron has been used for the rails, and 80,000 tons of coal are required yearly to feed the engines. The network of European railways includes all States except Greece, Lippe-Detmoid, Waldeck, and a few other very small German States. It represents a length of 79,718 miles; 18,000 locomotives are employed on it; the distance these rush over during the year is 60,000,000 miles. If to this is added the distance passed over by passenger carriages and luggage vans, we get 100,000,000 of miles.

An Ancient Mariner by the name of Williams has been illuminating a Parliamentary committee on the subject of navigation. His notions of the beauty of an English ship are so profound and satisfactory that they are worth repeating. "I say," said Williams, "that a first-class English merchantman is the finest thing of its kind in existence. You may take all your American liners, or all your Austrian, or Swedish, or Russian, or Finland, or French, or Spanish, or Prussian ships, but still I say that a first-class English merchant ship is the best of her kind. She is matchless for her strength and durability, for the beauty and symmetry of her shape, and for the combined good qualities of burden, sailing, and steering."

Mr. Disraeli thoroughly understands the people and Government of the United States on one point at least. In the House of Commons, recently, he said:—"We should be glad to admit and proud to remember that it can never be said of the American republic that it for a moment tolerated, sanctioned, or encouraged the Fenian conspiracy." This candid statement was not received with approval on all sides, but Mr. Disraeli silenced the manifestations of disapproval by adding:—"I speak only as far as my experience extends, but to that extent, I say that the conduct of the American Government was marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity."

Incidentals.

—Maine is rapidly "civilizing" the bears. Last year 328 were killed.

—As the cold begins to strengthen, ice dealers' faces begin to lengthen.

—The cold winds are a death-blow to the hopes of the ice monopolists.

—A California paper reports a recent "fish shower" near Monterey, in which the fish varied in length from six inches to three feet.

—The petroleum men are great bores, but they mean well. We wish we could say as much of life insurance agents.

—M. F. Tupper suffered from a recent carriage accident, but his proverbial philosophy enabled him to endure his hurts uncomplainingly.

—The new tenor, Lefranc, was once a blacksmith in the Crimea, and that's the reason he can undergo the 'anvil chorus in *Trovatore* so often without becoming deaf.

—The Washington *Star* says that ex-Senator Hendricks has an eye to '72. He'd better go two on it if he wants to win. Butler's the only man who can afford to go one.

—Eighty-nine dozen of hens' eggs constituted part of the donations of a clergyman at Ilion, Herkimer county, N. Y., the other evening. He was a Hard-shell Baptist.

—The Troy *Times* thinks that the votes of colored men may decide the next Presidential election. Don't indulge in such highly-colored hopes—such African castles in the air.

—The Newport *News* says a lobster was picked up on the beach near that city, on Saturday night, weighing seventeen pounds, and supposed to be about half a century old. A crustaceous patriarch!

—In Iowa wives put starch in their husbands' beer in order to strengthen their "backbone." Here, husbands belong to a stiff-necked generation, and the great problem with wives is, how to take the starch out of them.

—The Committee on Instruction in the Boston City Council has reported in favor of paying out of the City Treasury for all books needed in the public schools. The expense for the 33,000 pupils is estimated at about $57,000 annually.

—The officers of the Miantonomah and Terror have published a card in the Portland papers, expressing their "deep sense of gratification at the hospitalities received while lying in that port during the Peabody ceremonies."

—A New Hampshire man claims to have built twelve thousand rods of stone wall, and to have stoned a hundred and eight cellars and fifty wells, besides doing a lot of light work, such as laying bridge abutments and blasting and splitting rock.

—A wealthy farmer of St. Paris, Ohio, committed suicide on the 15th instant. No reason for the rash act is given; but a paper containing one of Mr. Greeley's confessions of "What I Know About Farming," was found tightly clasped in his right hand.

—Mrs. Happy Morse, sister of Miss Betsy Thomas, who died in Portland, Me., on the 11th instant, aged 96 years, died in the same city on the 20th, aged 99 years and 10 months. Their brother, Elias Thomas, aged 98 years, still remains in good health.

—On a tombstone in Germany there is painted a red ox, with tail elevated and head sunk, evidently on the point of running his horns into a chalk-white individual who is pressed up against a rock. Below the picture is this inscription:—

"By the thrust of ox's horn
Came I into heaven's bourne;
All so quickly did I die,
Wife and children leave must I;
But in eternity rest I now,
All through thee, thou wild beast, thou!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS.

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

Fine Heavy Overcoats, suitable for this weather, at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

Fine Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON,
On MONDAY EVENING, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
12 28 30t

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION, at CONCERT HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock. The Pilgrim, with all its grand paintings and transformation scenes, will be exhibited for the benefit of this worthy society. 2 24 2t

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—An Adjourned Meeting of citizens OPPOSED TO PLACING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, and in favor of the site being designated by a vote of the people, will be held at the Hall Northwest corner MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at 7½ o'clock.
A. R. PAUL, President.
STEPHEN B. POULTRERR, Secretary. 2 24 2t*

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

CHESTNUT HILL M. E. CHURCH.—The "PILGRIM" will be exhibited for the benefit of the Chestnut Hill M. E. Church, at CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th, at 8 o'clock. 2 23 2t

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—There will be special services every evening this week in the Lecture Room. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock; preaching at 8 o'clock.
Sermon on Monday by Rev. J. L. WITHROW. Tuesday, Rev. Dr. WISWELL; Wednesday, Dr. A. C. REED; Thursday, Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON; and Friday, Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.
The public cordially invited. 2 21 6t*

PROFESSOR EZRA CARR, THE CELEBRATED CHEMIST, recommends MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMFITS as a safe and effectual tonic for the organs of the voice. For sale by all druggists. 2 17 thstu*

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 28

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 16t M8p

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 15w

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 28

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 28

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 28

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

CLOTHING.

THE COLD SNAP.

Cold snap!
The little chap
Buttons his coat
Up to his throat,
So cold are his ears,
That he almost fears
That he'll presently freeze
As solid as cheese.
Just hark at him sneeze!
Then say to him, please,
He'll find comfort and ease
In wearing stout clothes
Such as those
Which every youngster knows so well,
The clothes that Rockhill & Wilson sell,
At prices so low that it's fun to tell
How big men, small men, and little boys all,
Run and buy at the Great Brown Hall.
Small boys and great men
Who have bought once, come buy again.
Winter Clothes of every grade
Made to order or ready-made.
Clothes! Clothes! cheap and nice
For the wintry remnant of frost and ice.
Stern winter is again upon us,
And we will put upon us
The Winter Clothes rapidly going off
FROM THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$16 " $24
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT LOOKING GLASSES AT COST, FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS. [2 19 stu1m

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF
BAREGE HERNANIES.
2 17 thstu3m4p

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

SKATING.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK.
Most splendid Ice. Brilliant as a mirror. Open Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
Full Band of Music. Admittance, 25 cents.
2 23 tf R. W. BUSHNELL, Manager.

WANTS.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG man. Address JOHN JONES, Box 1870, P. O., in the handwriting of the applicant with references. 2 23 6t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Streets of New York* will be repeated this evening.

To-morrow Mr. Frank Mayo will have a farewell benefit.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Trodden Down* will be given for the last time this evening.

Mrs. Watkins will have a benefit to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Miss Lizzie Price's benefit is announced for this evening, when Miss Price will personate "Camille" for the first time. Miss Price is a careful and studious actress, whose steady improvement in all the higher qualities of her art is an evidence of her ambition and her desire to receive the approbation of the public. We hope that her talents will receive the appropriate recognition of a crowded house this evening.

The performance will conclude with *The Toodles*.

To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart will have a benefit, and on Saturday Mr. Mackay will present his claims to the favorable consideration of the play-going public.

AT DUPREE & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE this evening Mr. D. S. Vernon, the tenor, and Hughey Dougherty, the eccentric comedian, will both appear.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE *Shoo Fly, Don't Bodder Me*, and other attractions, will be presented this evening, including the burlesque of *The Red Light*.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PILGRIM.—This evening this fine series of paintings, in illustration of "The Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at Concert Hall by Professor Bain.

THE SENTZ-HASLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Concert Hall this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
HENNETT & Co.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

A SALE OF NEW AND VALUABLE FURNITURE.—This morning a sale of valuable new furniture commenced at the rooms of Mr. I. Lutz, furniture manufacturer, No. 121 South Eleventh street. Mr. Lutz intends to retire from the business, and therefore his entire stock, which is very large, is sold without reserve. The sale is conducted under the auspices of Mr. B. Scott, Jr., the well-known auctioneer.

The prices brought this morning were low, and the furniture sold is of first-class workmanship. The sale will continue to-morrow morning at the same place at 10 o'clock, when it will be to the interest of all in need of such articles to attend. Tickets of admission are necessary on account of the large stock and the inadequate room. These can be obtained on application to Mr. Scott, at his Art Gallery, 1117 Chesnut street. The terms of the sale are ninety days for all sums over $200. There was a large attendance at the sale this morning. To-morrow will be the last chance for those who wish to purchase.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AN INDELIBLE BLEMISH.—Nothing will restore the skin of the head to its original fairness, after it has been turned of a copper color with hair dyes. Yet none of them will produce the rich natural hair shades brought out by the use of PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a preparation clear and transparent, and which does not stain the skin. Sold by all the druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE EFFECT.—CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW OCTAGON PIANOS are a great improvement over the Upright Pianos. They are not only very beautiful but captivating in tone. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. Chesnut street.

Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*
Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*
Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*
Removal.....*From Oak Hall.*

All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,
All the Winter Stock,

Preparatory to Receiving Spring Goods.

All the People.....*Are Invited*
All the People.....*Are Invited*
All the People.....*Are Invited*
to participate in this Grand Moving.

Each one (for a small consideration) removing to his own home such articles of Clothing as he may most need.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

KRAUSE—STEWART.—On November 18, 1869, by Rev. Joseph Mason, Pastor of Wharton Street M. E. Church, Mr. HERMAN EDWARD KRAUSE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY R. STEWART, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

NAYLOR—WAMBOLD.—On the evening of the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2016 Kressler street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. EDWIN SPENCER NAYLOR and Miss ANNA MARIA WAMBOLD, both of this city.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—On the 22d instant, after a short illness, JOANNA, wife of Joseph K. Johnson, and daughter of Perryman Leddon, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 411 Hartman street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LINDSAY.—On the 22d instant, CHARLES E. LINDSAY, aged 35 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NEEL.—On the 22d instant, J. EDWARD NEEL, son of James and Amy Neel, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.; Hierophant Division, No. 21, Sons of Temperance; and United Council, No. 176, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 631 Carpenter street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

SPEAKER.—On the 22d instant, MARY ELLEN, wife of John Speaker, and daughter of Jacob and Margaret Brown, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1418 Brinton street, above Master, on Sunday afternoon between 2 and 3 o'clock. Interment at St. John's Vault.

WOELPPER.—On the 22d instant, SOPHIA H., wife of G. Frank Woelpper, and daughter of the late G. Adam Hight.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 934 N. Eighth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WIZE.—Died in Pittsfield, Illinois, on the 23d inst., ELIZABETH WIZE, relict of the late John Wize. Due notice will be given of the funeral to take place in this city.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
2 4 thsturp E. S. HARLEY

GROCERIES, ETC.

COFFEE.

A CHOICE LOT OF
MOCHA COFFEE,
JUST IN STORE, AT LOW PRICES.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu5 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

TO RENT.

NEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT,
The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front
STORE BUILDINGS,
30 or 60 by 164 feet,
Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,
SUITABLE FOR ANY
WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.
Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street,
With Steam Hoist and Heat.
LARGE UPPER ROOMS
For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to
E. KETTERLINUS,
N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.
2 5 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.
JUST OPENED,
NEW PORCELAIN PICTURES, from Dresden and Munich.
A NEW STYLE OF FOLIO STAND, for Parlors.
PORT FOLIOS, for Engravings.
NEW CHROMOS, Etc. Etc.
CARVED RUSTIC, Card and other Frames.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON
ARE OFFERING
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Etc.
ALSO,
French, Belgian, Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Sheeting, and Pillow-Case Linens.
4-4 FRENCH AND RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, in fine, medium, and heavy makes of all grades for general family and ladies' use.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES.
ALSO,
VERY RICH, NEW AND ELEGANT LACE AN NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC. ETC.
ALSO,
NEW WELTS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, AND STAPLE EMBROIDERIES OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED; PRINTED PERCALES, New and Elegant Patterns, Fast Colors.
ALL THE BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW MAKE OF HEAVY MUSLIN, WHICH FOR MANY PURPOSES IN THE FAMILY WILL BE FOUND VERY VALUABLE. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
2 12 stuthtsrp PHILADELPHIA.

1870.
SPECIALTIES
AT
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILKS.
Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.
Paisley and Broche Shawls,
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
A fresh importation of BAJOU'S KID GLOVES.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,
2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CONTINUATION OF SALE.
Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.
STORE NOW OPEN.
Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [2 12tf

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS.
PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.
NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
2 12 stuth 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 5

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

CAY'S CHINA PALACE
Has the most complete assortment of
China, Glass and Queensware
To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsu1mrp
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,

MINERAL WATER.

"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER," VIRGINIA.
The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.
For price and circulars apply to
MITCHELL & ALLEN,
2 10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
latelysuperintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 3m5p

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.
City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,
FREE OF STATE TAX.
We are offering a limited amount of this Loan
At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.
The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 6 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.
Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 300 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS
Bought and Sold.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
4 tf PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND,
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.
The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.
It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.
Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.
The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
2 11thmtf No. 25 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE HOME SECURITY,
YIELDING
Over 7 Per Cent. Guaranteed.
The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD STOCK, the dividends on which are GUARANTEED and paid by the CHESNUT AND WALNUT STREETS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the first days of July and January in each year, under the terms of the Lease recently executed for 999 years. The par value of the shares is $50, and the entire Capital Stock consists of only 10,000 shares.
We are authorized to sell a limited amount of this Stock at the low price of $41·25 per share, thereby yielding to the purchaser over 7 per cent., dividend guaranteed by a Railway corporation representing over $1,000,000 of property.
We refer to C. Colket, Esq., President Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company, or to S. Gross Fry, Esq., President Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company, as to the character of the security.
Copies of the Lease can be obtained at our office.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 Merchants' Exchange,
2 24 thstu5eo PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Robins, Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst, Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer, F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh, Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis, Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn, John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.
OFFICERS.
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

INSURANCE.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
"National Life Insurance Company
OF THE U. S. A.,"
For the Year Ending December 31, 1869.
PRESIDENT,
CLARENCE H. CLARK.
CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE,
JAY COOKE.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
HENRY D. COOKE, E. A. ROLLINS.
SECRETARY AND ACTUARY,
EMERSON W. PEET.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL DIRECTORS,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D.

Capital Stock paid in full...$1,000,000

Premiums received during the year....	$532,803·03
Interest received from investments and income from all other sources.....	104,339·08
	$637,142·11

EXPENDITURES.

Life losses paid and surrendered policies.....	$44,422·12
U. S. and State Taxes.....	8,062·33
Commissions to Agents, salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, etc. etc.....	358,540·00
	$411,024·95

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.

United States and State Loans, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on Collateral Security.....	$1,160,537·12
Deferred Premiums and cash in hands of Agents.....	173,142·92
Cash on hand and in bank.....	109,863·66
Accrued Interest and all other Assets....	23,961·55
	$1,466,505·25

2 19stuth6t

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthtm
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. (1 8 stuthrs6

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes—
Certificate No. 19,485, Loan No. 84, dated November 6, 1867, $50,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,531, Liabilities, dated November 25, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,532, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 26,149, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000.
4 27 th 8m

CARD.—MY OLD GALLERY HAVING BEEN taken by other parties for a short time for the sale of Paintings, I would state that I am not connected with that place in any way. My Gallery is located at No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row
2 16 6t* J. SCOTT, JR.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locomotive Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 Dtu5

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 605 ARCH Street. 12 14 stuthtu3m

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"HARPER'S."

T. B. Peterson & Bros. send us *Harper's Monthly* for March, which has the following list of articles:—

"Pussy," Prof. Schele de Vere, with ten illustrations; "Frederick the Great," iv. The Marriage of the Crown Prince, with five illustrations; "Shadows," Alice Cary; "Nature's Common Carrier," Lyman Abbott, with sixteen illustrations; "Broken Music;" "South Coast Saunterings in England" (Isle of Wight, part ii), Moncure D. Conway, with twelve illustrations; "A New Judgment of Paris," Justin McCarthy; "Civil Service Reform," A. R. MacDonough; "Miss Ellington's Niece," Annie Thomas; "A Brave Lady," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," with two illustrations; "Our Relations with England," Colonel Adam Badeau; "Jessie," Rosamond Dale Owen; "Bolivar, Liberator of South America," Eugene Lawrence; "On a Photograph of Athens," H. T. Tuckerman; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From the article entitled "Pussy," by Professor Schele de Vere, we quote the following paragraphs:—

"It is, perhaps, due to the prominent position in which cats appear in Northern mythology that they were subsequently considered as the favorite companions of evil-doers. The Germans portrayed their beautiful goddess Frouwa, whose smiles charmed through her overflowing tears, as drawn by white cats in her airy car. When these deities were subsequently excommunicated by zealous Christian priests, all such companions and pets fell into bad repute. Pussy seems to have suffered in this respect more than other animals; she became, as it were, the Devil's own, and St. Dominick never preached of the Evil One without presenting him to his listeners under the form of a cat. It must be confessed that her thoughtful quietness, as if brooding over some deep scheme, her wicked green eyes, with their fiery sheen by night, her tendency to give out sparks when her fur is rubbed, and her cruel temper, all combined to impress ignorant and credulous people with a sense of fear and horror; so they tormented and persecuted her, and on St. John's Day, the day of witches, when popular belief had it that they all left town and village to accompany their fearful mistresses to the great witches' Sabbath, they burned a goodly number for their delight. Such was the custom in France for many a generation, while in Flanders they were wont to throw them from church-steeple and tower. History tells us how Louis XIII, when a child, once begged of his father the lives of all that were to be thrown into the fire; but no chronicler reports whether the nine lives providentially granted to cats ever saved them from cruel martyrdom. In the town of Ypres, at all events, this does not seem to have been the case, for there the barbarous custom continued till the year 1818! Since witches have gone out of fashion, cats have somewhat recovered their good reputation; perhaps this is to be ascribed to the fact that the French have given Pussy as a pet to the patron saint of lawyers, St. Ives, although Rabelais already interprets the association as by no means peculiarly creditable to the bar.

* * * * * *

The clever French missionary Huc, who, with his companion Cabet, first gave us an intelligent account of life in the interior of the Flowery Kingdom, was not a little surprised, and quite incredulous at first, when his Chinese friends told him that cats were their watches, and enabled them to tell, with unerring accuracy, the hour of the day. He learned, however, by careful observation, that this was really so; for he noticed that the pupil of every cat he saw, though wide open in the early morning, would gradually contract as the sun rose; at noon a perpendicular line of extreme delicacy would be all that was left to be seen, and then the pupil would dilate again, to return to its natural size by sunset. And when poor Pussy has served her time as a dial, she is served up herself—not in disguise, as in French restaurants, but boldly and boastingly. In many a lowly house in town, and in almost every farm-house in the country, a number of cats are seen fastened to chains for the purpose of fattening them; and in the market-houses they hang in low rows, exhibiting their snowy whiteness, and with heads and tails carefully left untouched, to testify to their genuineness. Hence the fondness of the Chinese to introduce them in their illustrations of happy indoor life; while their strange neighbors, the Japanese, show here also their superiority, being fond of caricaturing the poor creatures, and making fun of them after their own manner.

* * * * *

After the days of persecution were over in Europe, cats ceased to appear in history, except on sorrowful occasions, when they were used to amuse men, and to exhibit man's incredible meanness. Thus, we are told by grave historians that Philip II of Spain laughed heartily only once in his life. It was when, in the year 1549, he made his solemn entry into Brussels. Among other ingenious contrivances to amuse him, he was met by a wagon on which a bear stood before what seemed to be a large organ; but in reality it was a box containing twenty cats, whose tails were tied up to meet the keys of the instrument. When the bear was stirred up he would smite the keys, the keys would pull the tails, and the poor cats would cry piteously, while monkeys danced merrily to the sad, miserable music. And the king laughed! The same savage cruelty has been repeatedly shown to poor Pussy, and even this century has witnessed a similar cat concert, which was given in London.

Pussy finds ample compensation, it is to be hoped, in the almost universal tenderness and affection with which she is treated by women, and the fondness with which she has even inspired the greatest of men. Who does not know Tasso's charming sonnet to his cat?—one of the brightest among his smaller gems; and Petrarch is said to have loved his cat only less than his Laura; so that what he could not do for the latter he did for his pet—he had her embalmed and kept her as long as he lived. Cardinal Wolsey never sat on his almost regal throne, when he officiated as Chancellor, without having one or two of his favorite cats by his side; and Richelieu's grim humor required the constant presence of a number of kittens, whose merry gambols alone could elicit a smile and soothe his temper. Chateaubriand was so passionately fond of cats that the Pope, to whom he went as ambassador, could not find a more suitable and acceptable present for the devout son of the Church than his predecessor's favorite cat; and when the great author was growing old he fancied he was also growing like his pets, from his close intimacy and great fondness. Nor have other authors disdained to sing the praise of Pussy: Canning, and Gray, and Cowper have left their tribute to their affectionate friends; Hoffmann introduced them into all his quaint and fantastic tales, of which "Kater Murr" is not the least attractive; Edgar Poe bore cheerful witness to their grace and strange attractions; and Victor Hugo rarely is seen without his magnificent Angora. Books on cats abound in almost every language, and only quite recently a French writer of some distinction, Champfleury—has published quite a superb work on the subject, from which we derive some of the illustrations on these pages.

* * * * *

A writer in *Chambers' Journal* not long ago gave a happy explanation of the mysterious term "caterwauling." Suppose, he says, you very much desired to visit a friend, a female friend, a lovely creature to whom you were paying your addresses; only an immense wall—which you could not blow down like the Clerkenwell wall, because you had not the Fenian carelessness of results—intervened between you and the beloved object. Well, that is exactly the case with these poor maligned pussies. "Come over the waur" (feline for wall, just as it is Scotch for worse), "the waur, the waur," cries the imprisoned puss. "Why don't you come over the waur?" "Spikes, spikes, spikes," cries Tom, explaining the nature of the obstruction, whereas we call it "swearing."

We may add that when the obstacle is happily overcome, and Tom and Pussy meet at last at their favorite trysting-place, the lover begins to adjure his beloved in such strains of energetic, irrepressible love that his voice is apt to rise above the subdued tone of a well-bred gentleman, and there is not yet an end to what we contemptuously call caterwauling. Be it modesty, be it fear, the two lovers remain at some distance from each other, watching every gesture, every turn of the tail, and looking at each other with the greenest eyes. At last they lift up their voices and sing a duo which lasts for hours.

After they have told each other all they must know before entering upon wedlock, they crawl and creep most cautiously towards each other; but no sooner does Tom come near his flame than she runs and races and skips and vaults to excite the envy of the best of gymnasts. He follows, and being the stronger and swifter, overtakes her soon; but, alas! his reward is nothing but blows and fierce scratches, and thus they keep up the dangerous and yet delightful game of hide and seek. When poor Tom comes home his nose is bleeding, his ears are torn, his fur dishevelled, and his whole aspect is piteous in the extreme. But such is man! He is happy in spite of his ill treatment, and the fierce coquette is perfectly sure she will see him return ere long to receive his reward.

But we must not judge hastily, and fancy that caterwauling is poor Pussy's only vocal performance. So far from it, cat's voices are very peculiar, and so unusually flexible that many notes approach the tones of the human voice—mysterious sounds which made the cat an object of superstitious veneration in olden times.

From the article on "Our Civil Service," by A. R. Macdonough, we make this extract:—

One hundred millions of dollars, one-fourth the revenue to be raised by our tax and tariff laws, vanishes before it reaches the Treasury. One-fourth of the impost laid for the support of Government upon the labor of the working classes and the ability and capital of those who do not live by wages goes to maintain idlers and cheats in the public offices. One-fourth the price paid by toil for its protection by law feeds the worthless lives of those who creep into place to corrupt or break law. It has come to this, that the Government founded for the greatest good of the greatest number manages its pecuniary affairs for the benefit of the worst few at the cost of the many. In the customs department, it is estimated by the highest authority that from negligence and connivance, which defects in the law assist, the Government does not receive more than one-half the duties it is entitled to. At the port of New York alone there is a yearly loss to the revenue of over thirty millions. The tax on spirits fails by tens of millions to yield its due fruit. The journals teem with accounts of frauds and defalcations in the public service, in which the successful scoundrel scorns to swoop at less than a fortune. These operations vary in their methods; being conducted sometimes with the secrecy of collusion, and sometimes with the boldness of defiance. The scent of such corruption attracts from afar clouds of obscene birds who settle upon our coasts as fraudulent importers, thrive by the aid of venal accomplices, and return home with their spoil to defame republican institutions. The gibbet, that melancholy sign of civilization which greeted the voyager to a strange shore, should rise beside our light houses to punish that combined breach of hospitality and honesty committed by these Hessians of trade. Other plunderers along our extended frontier, uniting skill with daring, elude the payment of duties by smuggling, to the ruin of honorable merchants as well as to the injury of the Government. Still more outrageously, illicit distillers, trusting the supineness and disdaining the safe purchase of official friends, intrench themselves in the heart of cities, and wage a little war against the troops sent to dislodge them. And others still, boldly steaming into the large ports, buy or watch the opportunity of landing parts of their cargoes in fraud, and pay from the plunder for the desperate services rendered in some cases by their villainous tools in maiming and murdering the faithful officials set to watch them. No wonder that, with decency discouraged by such associations, and honesty deterred by such dangers, the civil service sinks steadily into deeper discredit. No wonder, when Congress rejects an enlightened plan for its reform, that on the very day that plan was defeated, a fraud by a Treasury clerk should have been detected to an amount that would have paid for the expense of establishing it. Thus, instead of creating schools for training young men in the various branches of the civil service, as other governments have done, we convert our public offices into seminaries where every art of fraud is taught, and pay our pupils for learning to cheat us more shrewdly. The United States indeed "builded worse than they knew" in erecting on the island of Manhattan that stately pile which invites tenants worthy of the edifices of Blackwell's, shelters inmates whom the hospital and the bridewell would welcome home, and promotes its candidates from the pot-house through public service to the penitentiary. Pity that so few exchange official pap for the more wholesome black bread and broth of Sing Sing.

Yet this dilapidation of our finances, and the consequent strain upon our resources, grave as these mischiefs are, do not complete the view of the serious evils inflicted by the wretched condition of our civil service. These conspicuous samples of negligence permitted and wrong tolerated by the supreme power deprave general morality, and loosen the strictness of integrity in private affairs. It is a grievous evil that dishonest officials tempt and taint their associates; it is a fearful danger that every four years new hordes of unprincipled men, despising work, are cast out from the public offices to get their living at the expense of the community; but this influence is far less subtle and corrupting than is the idea thus implanted in the public mind that the State does not need or care for virtue in its civil servants. What squeamishness to complain of individual breaches of trust, of legislative bribery, of venality in the courts, of universal faithlessness in work, when the State itself founds a perpetual lottery of license, and distributes its quadrennial prizes among the most cunning and rapacious!

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwi

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
5 2 mwi 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
8 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WINES.
LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PAPER HANGINGS.
LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE.
FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,
FOR
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 Philadelphia.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 8mths

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,253,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000·00
ASSETS	2,783,581·00
Losses paid since organization	2,000,000·00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,837·45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450·00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846·00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,705·00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620·00
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558·00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944·00
Accrued Interest	20,357·00
Premiums in course of transmission	30,000·00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900·00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000·00
	$2,782,381·00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Chas. W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
Geo. L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 §

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 610 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 13 6§

INSURANCE.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstuom

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 31st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Grey, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, 2 9 Registrar.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 855 North BROAD St.
Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
2 18 PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 10 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 16 mwf
P. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2§

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅝ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅜ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅜ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 9⅜ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6⅛ by 9⅜ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be printed, embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).—4,150,000.
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—348,500.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,204,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—604,650.
No. 7. Official size—1700.
No. 8. Extra official size—3,596,250.
Wrappers—3,596,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATO

Shrews.

From the London Saturday Review.

A number of good old-fashioned words, those pictorial and uncompromising epithets in which our forefathers delighted, have gone out of date, and in their stead we have polite paraphrases which avoid nothing so much as calling things by their right names. Thus we have no shrews or scolds now; we have sensitive temperaments and nervous organizations, we have irritable natures and difficult tempers, but of shrews or scolds we have as little as of the ducking-stool which was their punishment. And yet the class survives, though its name and award have both passed away, and though the form is considerably modified; for the Victorian shrew is very unlike her older Elizabethan sister, happily for those of us who have to dwell within her sphere. Such a young person as "Katherine the curst" could not exist for a moment in any decent drawing-room; and what even the noblest and purest of Shakespeare's women were permitted to say without the loss of dignity or consideration would subject any modern tradesman's wife to unconditional condemnation, and a character torn into such rags as could never be repaired. But for all its softer manifestation humanity is not yet purged of its evil humor of shrewishness—that evil humor which has existed as long as humanity itself. History is full of stories of shrews, of whom of course the archetype is Xantippe. But it seems to have been the lot of many great men beside Socrates to have had the same ill-luck in their matrimonial ventures, and to have drawn a vixen when they put in for a wife. Albert Durer drew such a questionable prize; Milton another; Palissy was belabored with his wife's not unnatural reproaches when one by one her household goods were taken to feed that ravenous furnace of his, and the children cried for the bread which was sacrificed in the search after white enamel. Perhaps it is part of the moral training of a certain kind of hero that he should have a shrewish wife, on the principle of the grace which comes by tribulation, and the nobleness to be got at only under the pressure of daily chastisement. Anyway, great men have often married themselves to shrewish wives, and curst tempers have been mated with patient ones more frequently than happily.

A shrew is by no means a virago. She may be a vixen, but she is seldom ferocious. Her pleasure is to scold, not to strike, and she is more likely to excite a fray than to join in it when it has developed into a fight. Such as the old masters painted her as in their day of the highest classes, she is found now only among the people, where indeed she is not infrequent—that shrill-voiced, ferret-eyed, sharp-nosed little woman we all know of, standing with her arms akimbo, ready to take fire at the faintest spark, and scolding at all creation. Every village and country town has such a woman—the dread of the children and meeker kind of young folks in her district, the sport of rude boys who like to "set her off" from a safe distance, and the scoff of beery men who chaff her husband in their heavy way about the grey mare at home; but with all that she keeps a tidy hearth, saves money, and has as good a name for honesty as for industry. She brings up her family after the strictest pattern of morality, leading them into the way they should go by thumpings and railings that never end, and she would disown any of them who by chance lapsed into public transgression; yet she drives her husband to the ale-house, as Rip Van Winkle's wife drove hers by the force of her tongue alone, driving her sons after him, while her daughters take to showy dresses and illicit love-making, as their form of dram-drinking, to help them over the hard lines laid down for them by their shrewish mother. So that, in spite of herself and all her cares, the family of the village scold more often than not turns out badly, simply because of her ungovernable temper. Every community has one such member, a busy, bustling, notable little woman who halves her life between toiling and railing, working hard to keep her family respectable, but succeeding for the most part only in making them miserable, and who, when she dies, dies in a chorus of commendation, unloved and unregretted by all.

But beyond this primitive type of the shrew, we have enough and to spare of a more refined kind among the educated; good women who do not flirt, nor spend too much money on dress or pleasure, who are content to stay at home and look after their houses and children, but who take out in ill-temper what they deny to naughtiness, and think themselves justified because their sins are not those of the lust of the flesh or the pride of life. The house over which a shrew presides is a weariness to the souls of those forced to dwell therein. She is forever scolding the servants when she is not changing them; and servants never do well when they are scolded. Either it makes them more stupid than they were before, or it rouses their bad passions, and turns an unintentional mistake into a wilful misdeed. But the shrew cannot be taught this; nor can she make allowance for human infirmities. With her those uneducated maids and men who do her service must be free from all traces of original sin, and from all the consequences of ignorance. They must be able too to bear unjust rebuke without so much as looking a remonstrance, and if they venture to express one it is sure to end in an angry warning "this day month." The same kind of thing goes on with her children. There is no good-natured slipping over faults, no smoothing away of difficulties, no making the best of the bad, and so escaping the full flavor of evils which are bad enough at the best; she worries and drives and scolds them through the whole of the day, then wonders that they shrink from her, and that their very fear induces falsehood. As for her husband, she is of so much use by her perpetual nagging that she saves the necessity of purgatory after death by giving him the full benefit of it beforehand. If he quietly withdraws from the unequal contest, and leaves her to her shrewishness while he betakes himself to his club, she then makes capital out of her wrongs and loudly sets forth her virtues; how she has always done her best to save his pocket; how she has been a faithful wife and careful mother, and worked and kept house like any slave, while others, whose husbands idolize them, spent and racketed, and have had more than one flirtation such as a married woman should not have. And yet look at them and their husbands, and then see the difference with hers. Poor shrew! that proverb about the dinner of herbs and the stalled ox has never carried any weight with her or taught her any lesson. As with the village scold, so with a shrew of the upper class; her children either leave home prematurely or marry ill. They neither see nor care for the real love and sterling goodness often underlying that bitter temper; all they know is that mamma is always cross and that she makes their lives wretched. And as we are all more or less superficial in our judgments, and swayed by our own selfish pain or pleasure, preferring to be made happy by a little less rigid morality rather than unhappy by extra virtue, we can scarcely blame the children of the shrew for not divining what they do not see, and for doing their best to escape from what they suffer. But many a shrew has broken her heart before now for what seems to be the ingratitude and coldness of those whom her own temper only drove from her.

Shrews are generally inclined to meanness of habit and stinginess of dealing; neither are they women of luxurious temperament. A woman may be violent, passionate, jealous, and unreasonable, with blood boiling at all points, as ardent in anger as in love, and fierce in all her passions, but she is not a shrew. The shrew proper is a thin-lipped, unsensuous woman, unmerciful to "hussies," and intolerant of self-indulgence. There is something in the very fact of being at loose ends in morality that seems to soften people's tempers, save indeed when the whole nature is coarsely wrong and violent altogether; while a woman who is absolutely impeccable on the score of discretion often gives herself no trouble on that of amiability. She seems to think that nothing else is needed if only Mrs. Grundy is satisfied, and that to be good and disagreeable is not the high treason against virtue which the old saying makes it out to be. Perhaps, however, it is too much to expect poor humanity to be square on all four sides, and right in every corner. Men rarely scold as women scold. A few do so, certainly, all types running into each other; but men are kept in order by the fact of physical strength, as well as by a certain instinctive respect for each other which women have not got. Men could not be brought to suffer from one another what women bear from women; hence a scolding man generally takes his wife and daughters for his vessels of wrath, their sex rendering them incapable of punishing him, save by retaliation in kind, when they generally come the worst off. For in a scolding match, as everywhere else, the heavier metal must tell, and when men are shrews at all they surpass even the shrewishness of women.

But though we can afford to laugh at it from a safe distance, the fault of shrewishness is indeed a great one. Olden times appreciated it at rather a high figure. The cucking-stool wherein the scold was bound before her own door to be pelted and insulted by the mob, and the ducking-stool in which she was ducked and half-drowned, were rough modes of showing dislike to an unpleasant habit. Certainly we do not wish to see them revived, and, indeed, we rarely meet nowadays with the same kind or amount of shrewishness that was once so general in all classes, and punished so severely among the poor. Manners have so far softened and become refined, that a shrew of the lady class, however shrewish she may be, has to refrain from abusive epithets under pain of class degradation, and must confine herself to the expression of her displeasure without the aid of full-flavored adjectives. Yet, though the form may be so much softened, the vice is not eradicated; and what we want to make clear is, that scolding is a vice like that of any other, difficult to shake off when once adopted, and one that eats into the moral nature more deeply than people are aware of. And the odd part of the business is that most shrews are unconscious of deserving blame. The woman who rails and fumes at every trifling annoyance that occurs till she makes the whole house miserable, does not know that she is committing a sin. She only thinks herself wronged by circumstances or by people, and that she is exercising a righteous indignation, and making a quite justifiable protest against the same. She does not dream that she is digging the grave of her own happiness and esteem; but, after she has worried her family to the very verge of madness, laments her hard case in not being loved—she who would do so much for them! So she would in all probability; for nine times out of ten it is her temper, not her heart, that is in fault, and we frequently find the most uncomfortable shrew capable of the most heroic virtue when the pinch comes. Yet as pinches are only occasional, and the ordinary monotonous highway the place we mostly walk in, the shrew's heroic virtues are brought into play but rarely, while her shrewishness is a thing of every day, and her power—and habit—of making people unhappy one that has no ending save in death.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES,

FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR

CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

17 Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Comestock Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfmsl

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and Way Stations below Glassboro.

4:00 P. M., Express, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M., Express, for Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street. Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 24 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 3 26

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:20 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:05 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 105 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	8:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	5:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	6:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:35 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Receipts of the Department During the Year 1869—Operations of the Various Works—The Receipts and Expenditures.

In the following statement, from the annual report of the City Controller, are given the receipts of the City Treasury during the year 1869 from the department for supplying the city with water:—

Rents of 1867	$2,092·50	
Penalty	202·46	
		$2,294·96
Rents of 1868	43,031·50	
Penalty	4,915·90	
		47,947·40
Rents of 1869	655,292·28	
Penalty	10,340·35	
Fractional	47,999·13	
Delinquent rents	3,652·50	
Penalty	425·11	
		717,649·37
Water pipe		69,673·58
Fred. Graff		4,962·60
Total		$842,497·91

The receipts for the year, as given in the report of the Chief Engineer, were, however, $813,470·83, of which $808,508·23 were received by the Register for water rents and percentages. The difference in the two accounts results from the entries on the books not being made on the same days, some time being required to transfer the items from one department to another.

The expenditures of the department during the year were as follows:—

Salaries, Chief Engineer's Office	$27,765·52
Office expenses	3,998·37
Salaries, at works	30,868·03
Supplies to works:—	
Coal and wood	59,869·74
Tallow, oil, and gas	3,940·48
Small stores, packing, etc.	2,492 86
Repairs to works	18,323·00
Keeping grounds in order	2,979·63
Buildings, grounds, and reservoirs	22,470·94
Iron pipes, fire-plugs, and other fixtures and material for laying pipes, etc	124,791·62
Labor in laying pipes, etc	32,078·29
Expenses of shop	17,892·20
Keeping pipes, etc., in good order	27,997·13
Drilling and making new attachments	7,500·00
Substituting two turbine wheels at Fairmount, for old breast-wheels	7,229·11
Germantown Water Company	5,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company	25,000·00
Keeping up supply of water during drought	20,073·49
Miscellaneous items	981·21
Total	$441,241·62
Extension of works, paid from water loans	468,526·66
Grand total	$909,768·28

In the following table are giving the running expenses of each of the works, with the number of gallons of water pumped during the year 1869:—

Works.	Running Expenses.	No. Gallons Pumped.
Fairmount	$16,487·56	7,489,611,099
Schuylkill	38,640·12	2,735,593,030
Delaware	21,058·19	1,042,780,953
Twenty-fourth Ward	20,903·69	928,561,494
Germantown	11,415·33	218,229,800
Roxborough	6,983·15	8,960,000
Total	$115,488·07	12,414,752,336

In the following are given the number of days each of the works was in operation during the year, together with the cost at each of raising one million of gallons of water into the reservoirs, and also the cost of raising the same quantity one foot high:—

Works.	Running Days.	Raising 1,000,000 galls. into reservoir.	Raising 1,000,000 galls. 1 Foot.
Fairmount	365	$2·20 2-10	$0·02 2-10
Schuylkill	365	14·12 3-10	·11 3-10
Delaware	349	20·19	·18
24th ward	365	22·50	·12 1-10
Germantown	352	52·36	·22 7-10

"OUTSTANDING."

Taxes Due to and Warrants Due by the City Outstanding at the First of the Year.

If every creditor of the city made prompt payment, the city in turn would be abundantly able to make as prompt payment to all of its debtors. Below we give the amount of outstanding taxes due the city at the beginning of the present year, as well as the amount of outstanding warrants which were still unpaid at the same date, the figures coming down to a date two months later than those last published.

The amount of the outstanding taxes January 1, 1870, was as follows:—

Taxes of 1860 and prior years	$1,148,541·26
" 1861	215,732·37
" 1862	202,747·73
" 1863	235,210·34
" 1864	177,943·77
" 1865	49,340·74
" 1866	870,992·48
" 1867	232,808·44
" 1868	701,778·03
Prior to Jan. 1, 1869	$3,885,095·16
Taxes of 1869	1,287,521·07
Total Jan. 1, 1870	$5,172,616·23

The amount of the outstanding warrants, January 1, 1870, was as follows:—

Warrants of 1862 and prior years	$1,597·49
" " 1863	2,423·07
" " 1864	36,850·41
" " 1865	12,623·48
" " 1866	23,101·56
" " 1867	1,739·81
" " 1868	5,988·09
" " 1869	2,692,313·40
Total, Jan. 1, 1870	$2,776,647·31

MEETING OF THE SKATING CLUB.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society was held last evening in the hall of the Washington Hose House, on Ninth street, above Filbert. The object of the meeting was to discuss the condition of the society. The organization was made in 1849, and since that time some three hundred and fifty persons have been saved in summer and winter from death by drowning. There are in the neighborhood of three hundred members. The apparatus owned by the society is very complete, and consists of three life-saving cedar boats, caution flags, station flags, grapnels, hooks, axes, etc.

On skating days on the Schuylkill, each member present is obliged to carry a reel for the help of any one who may happen to fall into the river. On such days the house of the society is always open, and a physician and medical remedies are always on hand. Of late years the society has not had much labor to perform, on account of the mildness of the weather, but such a useful organization should not be suffered to die away. There may still be plenty of work for it to do.

APPLICATIONS FOR DIVORCE DURING 1869.—There were a large number of applicants for the intervention of the authority of the courts in the matter of the marital relation during the year 1869. In that time there were 330 applications to the Court of Common Pleas for the severance of the tie which by some means or other had become irksome or unbearable to the parties concerned. Of this number, 79 were decreed in the different terms as follows:—March, 33; June, 28; September, 14; December, 4. There are still pending—of March term, 44; June term, 46; September term, 58; December term, 100. Total, 248. There were discontinued—in March term, 2, and September term, 1. In 203 cases, there were returns of writs severed; in 7 cases there were no returns; 2 writs were not taken out of the office, and 118 were returned *non est inventus*. In 23 cases the application was made by the wife and 107 by the husband.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening, at the Academy of Music, George William Curtis, Esq., will lecture on "Our National Folly—The Civil Service." An unusually fine discourse may be expected on this occasion.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.—The Seventh Annual Commencement of the Philadelphia Dental College, situated at No. 108 N. Tenth street, was held at the Academy of Music at 12 o'clock this morning. A large attendance of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. At 11 o'clock the exercises commenced with the performance of various musical selections by the orchestra, among which were the following:—Gems from *Martha*, Flotow; Aria, *Rigoletto*, Verdi; Shadow Dance, *Dinorah*, Meyerbeer; selections from *Genevieve de Brabant*, Offenbach; Waltz, *Kunstlerleben*, Strauss; and the Finale, from the *Huguenots*, Meyerbeer.

The faculty met at 11½ o'clock in the green room, and at 12 o'clock appeared upon the stage, when the exercises proper commenced with Meyerbeer's Grand March from *The Prophet* by the orchestra. Prayer was offered by Bishop Simpson, and the degrees were conferred on the graduates by the Hon. James Pollock. The address to the graduates was made by Professor S. B. Howell, of the faculty, and the valedictory address by Mr. William H. Jackson, from Canada, a member of the graduating class. An address was also made by Rev. Mr. Withrow, after which the benediction was pronounced. The exercises throughout were interspersed with fine music. The following is the list of graduates and the States and countries to which they belong:—

New York—L. A. Barber, Sumner J. Barber, Lansing B. Cook, Lyle B. Hohnes, Lewis C. Myers, Spencer M. Nash, John W. Pritchard.
Ohio—Daniel W. Clancey, Frederick A. Graham, George W. Jenkins, John W. Lyder, Cassius M. Richmond, James Solliday.
Massachusetts—Charles E. Bolles, H. Mason Perkins, Albert Warren.
Nova Scotia—Edward R. Cogswell.
Mississippi—William C. Dickson.
New Jersey—William St. G. Elliott, M. D.
Michigan—Henry J. Ewing.
California—John F. Grady, William S. Shields.
Russia—E. R. Guth, M. D., James Semmi Levy.
Canada—William H. Jackson, Theophilus A. Venner.
Austria—Ferdinand Jarisch, M. D.
West Virginia—S. S. Johnson.
Pennsylvania—J. Warner Knox, George V. Krick, Daniel B. Ramsey.
Germany—Albert von Linderman.
Norway—J. Moller.
Alabama—Robert A. Savage.
Louisiana—James D. Schepnoes.
Switzerland—Francois Silvestre.
Indiana—Evan Snider.
Prussia—H. Charles Thimme.
Maine—George A. Upton.
England—David A. Wormald.
Total, 41.

This commencement closes the seventh session of the college. The number of matriculants is now 73, coming from various sections, as follows:—Nova Scotia, 1; Prussia, 1; Hamburg, 1; Pennsylvania 13; Colombia, S. A., 3; Norway, 1; Maine, 1; New York, 10; Cuba, 1; New Jersey, 2; California, 3; Michigan, 2; West Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Canada, 3; England 1; Switzerland, 1; Massachusetts, 4; Ohio, 11; Illinois, 1; Alabama, 2; Louisiana, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Russia, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Mississippi, 1; Vermont, 1; and Austria, 1.

THE BOYNTON PATENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—Yesterday afternoon, another exhibition of the patent fire extinguisher was witnessed in West Philadelphia. The trial took place on a vacant lot near the New York depot. A pyramid over fifteen feet in height, composed of coal oil and tar barrels filled with shavings and drenched with crude petroleum, was set on fire. Almost instantly the whole mass was enveloped in flames. The Superintendent of the Union Fire Extinguisher Company, Mr. Arthur M. Greene, was in no hurry to put it out, for, as he said, he wished to make this trial a thorough test of the merits of the machine. The heat of the burning pile soon became intense, driving the crowd of spectators to a considerable distance. It was then approached by a man with the extinguisher, who discharged a fine stream of water from its contents on the raging fire. The effect was magical. The flames were instantly checked, and in two minutes the fire was entirely extinguished. Not over one-fourth of the contents of one machine was used in this experiment. After some delay the fire was again kindled, and this time it was allowed to burn until the barrels were well charred, when the operation was repeated. The time occupied in completely subduing the flames was then only thirty seconds. These experiment are conclusive that the instrument was perfectly competent to the task assigned it, and the Union Fire Extinguisher Company can be congratulated on possessing one of the great inventions of the age. We understand that where the Boynton extinguisher is well known insurance companies have made large deductions in their rates, and it is but fair that they should do so. All public buildings, steamboats, warehouses, theatres, schoolhouses, etc. where property of inestimable value is in danger, and where human life would be sacrificed in case of fire, should be supplied with the Boynton fire extinguisher. The machine is always in readiness. The office of the company is at No. 118 Market street.

THE PARK.—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park have received a communication from the Union Passenger Railroad Company, in which that company proposes to pay $500 towards defraying the expenses of music in the park the coming season. This should be the last straw to break the obstinate back of any one who may be opposed to that measure. The improvements in the park are now being carried forward with the greatest activity. Those who have not seen the ground since last summer will be greatly surprised when they again visit it. The old buildings, with the exception of the Rialto House, which is now used for offices by the engineers, surveyors, and officers of the park have all been removed from the plot bounded by the Reading Railroad, Coates street, and the new park. Workmen are now engaged in grading the ground, and by next summer it will be entirely sodded and planted with trees. A foot path is being made from the Water Works to the park proper. This will be a great improvement, as formerly it was only with the greatest inconvenience that pedestrians could pass from one point to the other, and especially was this the case in wet weather.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF A NIGHT SCHOOL.—The night school which has held its sessions during the present winter in the Philadelphia City Institute, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, will hold its closing exercises on to-morrow (Friday) evening, in the lecture room of the institute building. The exercises will consist of music, recitations, declamations, and dialogues. The report of the principal, showing what has been done during the past session, the number of scholars, and their progress, will be read by Mr. H. B. Wittington, after which addresses will be delivered by Trustees of the Institute and invited guests. The exercises will begin at 7½ o'clock.

ROW ON THIRD STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a man named George Beard amused himself by beating a companion, at Third and Chesnut streets, with a blackjack. A policeman came upon the scene and arrested the assailant, who passed the blackjack to a friend named Daniel McAnany. The latter was also arrested. Defendants had a hearing before Alderman Kerr. McAnany was discharged from custody, and Beard was held to bail to answer.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An old man, a resident of the Seventeenth ward, was prevented from committing suicide at Noble street wharf yesterday, by Officer Clawson. The old gentleman gave as a reason for his action that he had a very bad son, and exhibited a black eye which his boy had given him. He was taken to the station, and from thence to his home.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—David Queen was arrested at Third and Coates streets yesterday upon the charge of reckless driving. He was taken into custody by one of the Seventh district policemen, and after a hearing before Alderman Toland was held in $300 bail.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Michael Tracey was arrested on Cadwalader and Master streets yesterday upon the charge of beating his wife. He was held in $300 bail by Alderman Eggleton to answer.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—Twenty-one corner loungers were arrested in the Tenth Police district last night.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The bill making an appropriation of $238,250 to the Board of Health to defray the expenses of the department for the year 1870 was called up in Common Council chamber on Thursday last, and, on motion, postponed. To-day the ordinance will no doubt be considered and finally acted upon. The bill appropriates $2100 for salary of Health Officer, $1800 for Chief Clerk, $2000 for two assistant clerks, $1200 for registration clerk, $2550 for three assistant registration clerks, $1200 for salary of Port Physician. For salaries of runner, four nuisance inspectors, two messengers, night inspector, and two vessel inspectors, $5840; for the pay of ten vaccine physicians and ten collectors, $5000; for fuel, furniture, etc., printing and advertising, for removal of nuisances, carriage hire, incidentals, etc., $10,040; for salary of Lazaretto Physician, $1500; salary of Quarantine Master, $1000; salary of Steward, $1200; for salary of gardener, bargemen, male nurse, female nurse, and watchman, $3300; for clothing, medicines, channel visits, maintenance of steamtug, etc., $14,150; for the support of the Municipal Hospital, $15,000; for cleaning the streets, removing ashes, etc., $170,310.

RECEITS OF TAXES.—The following is a statement of the receipts at the office of the Receiver of Taxes:—

City tax, gross receipts Feb. 21	$416,653·40
" " Feb. 23	210,444·88
	$627,098·28
Discount allowed	49,108·34
Net city tax	$577,989·91
State tax collected	6,174·86
Net receipts	$584,164·80

This is about $160,000 more than the first two days under the last administration.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Horace Binney, Jr., Hon. Morton McMichael has been elected President of the Union League. Mr. William Sellers has been chosen Vice-President in the place of Mr. McMichael.

CUTTING AFFAIR. — In Mike McCrystal's tavern, at Fourth street and Girard avenue, yesterday, a disturbance occurred, during which a young man named John McClernan was cut on the left cheek with an oyster knife. No arrests were made.

THE STABBING AFFRAY of night before last was not so serious as at first reported, the cut sustained by Mr. Isaac Bledigheimer being merely a flesh wound. It arose from an effort made by him to induce a young girl who was in dubious company to return to her home.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—William Adams was arrested at Fifteenth and South streets yesterday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—An owner is wanted at the Seventeenth district police station for two pairs of new boots found in the possession of a prisoner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.
ERIE,

In the case of Prentiss vs. The Great Western Railway Company et al., Chief Justice Thompson this morning made the following order:—

Now, February 24, 1870, this case came on to be heard on exceptions heretofore filed by leave of court; to wit, on the 8th day of February, 1870, by Azariah Flagg, trustee, by his counsel G. F. Tilden, Esq., to the lease heretofore authorized to be executed by the Receiver, Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, to the Erie Railway, dated the — day of January, 1870, and was argued by counsel on said exceptions, and on testimony taken by C. H. T. Collis, Esq., appointed by the Court for that purpose in support of and against said exceptions, and it is now here considered, adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the said exceptions so filed as aforesaid be and they are hereby severally overruled and dismissed at the cost of the exceptants, and the said lease is approved to stand with the said modifications not embraced in said exceptions, viz.:—That all that paragraph, the last but one in said lease contained, wherein it is provided that all questions of controversy between the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, or any trustee, etc., etc., shall be referred to William Mitchell and Hamilton N. Robinson, of New York, counsellors-at-law, as arbitrators, to hear and determine under and pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, relative to arbitrations, be stricken out, and that the words at the end of the fifth preceding paragraph, viz., by the arbitrators, as "hereinafter provided" be also stricken out and the words "at law or in equity" be inserted.

Ridgway & Lewis vs. Atkins Bros. An action to recover for a patent doorframe for furnaces, sold and delivered. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $953.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Jefferson E. Williams, President of the Conservatory of Music in Walnut street, above Tenth, was this morning tried for an indecent assault upon two of his pupils, boys twelve or fourteen years old. The facts were uncontradicted, but so indecent as to prohibit their publication in our columns. After hearing the instructions of the Court, the jury retired to deliberate, and at the close of our report had not agreed.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Edward Shippen vs. The City. Case submitted without defense, and verdict for plaintiff $91·67.

Same, trustee, vs. Same. Verdict for plaintiff $295·37.

Same, trustee, vs. Same. Verdict for plaintiff $464·25.

William Dunlap vs. George Campbell. An action to recover damages for injuries to plaintiff's horse that was stabled with defendant, and alleged to have been so carelessly treated as to render him useless. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Fanny Lockhart vs. Samuel Cooper. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of marriage promise. The plaintiff, a seamstress by trade, set forth that the defendant paid constant attention to her for two years; made love to her, and finally, one evening, as they were walking home from a neighbor's, he took from his pocket a small Bible and upon it swore, with all the bright hosts of the firmament twinkling, blinking, and winking at him, that he would marry none but her, and "his hand hers pressing on," he exacted from her a similar pledge, saying they were then "as good as married." A few evenings after he asked her for the loan of $700, which she declined to make, saying that after they had been duly united in the holy bonds they would run a partnership business, and then they fixed a day in April last for the happy event. In the meantime he looked about for stores, but none of his selection suited her, and at length he became weary of the whole affair, threw up the sponge, said he had changed his mind, and gave her notice to seek another. For this breach of faith the lady seeks by this action to be compensated. On trial.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. — Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 116¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114½; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 114; do. do., new, 112¾; do. 1867, 113; do. 1868, 112; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 30¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 102¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91¼
Con. Stock Scrip	96½	Pacific Mail Steam	41¾
do. scrip	94½	Western Union Tele	34¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	27¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. ex d	64
Ph. and Read. R	91¾	Mil. & St. Paul pf. ex d	71½
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	87¼	Adams Express	63½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	102	Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾
Chi. and N. W. com	71¼	United States	52
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¼	Tennessee 6s, new	48½
Chi. and R. I. R.	120	Gold	116¼

Market irregular

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Asiatic Squadron—Nothing but the Murder of an Occasional Missionary to Disturb the Quiet—Naval Orders—Customs Receipts.

The Whittemore Case—Resignation Accepted, and a Vote of Censure Passed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whittemore Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The case of Whittemore was called up to-day immediately after reading the journal. Whittemore having the floor was proceeding to speak, when the Speaker stated that it was his duty to state to the House that he had received Mr. Whittemore's resignation. The resignation was then read, and it was decided that Whittemore had no right to speak.

The resolution for his expulsion was laid upon the table, whereupon Mr. Logan offered another resolution censuring Mr. Whittemore for selling cadetships, and setting forth that he was unworthy of a place on the floor of this House. This was adopted by a large vote.

Brewers' Grains.

The Ways and Means Committee heard a large delegation of brewers to-day in modification of that part of the Internal Revenue law that relates to them.

The Cuban Question.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee discussed Banks' Cuban resolution to-day, but took no action. It is ascertained that a majority of the committee favor it, and it will probably be agreed upon at the next meeting.

The Asiatic Squadron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Hong Kong, January 4, a satisfactory condition of affairs on that station so far as American interests are concerned. Peace and quietness appear to be the rule, with an occasional exception, such as the depredations of pirates and the murder of a missionary now and then.

The new French admiral had left Hong Kong with his squadron for the purpose of demanding satisfaction for the murder of a French Catholic missionary by the Chinese in Seclinan. The expedition had reached the mouth of Woosung river at last accounts.

There are in port at Hong Kong Italian, Prussian, and Austrian corvettes.

The health of our squadron is excellent. Another despatch from Admiral Rowan mentions the naval honors paid to the memories of the late Secretary of War, ex-President Pierce and Rear Admiral Stewart, and were joined in by the English, Italian, North German, and Austrian vessels in port, by half-masting their colors; and in the case of ex-President Pierce, by the ship of each nationality firing in turn 21 guns after Admiral Rowan's flagship, the Delaware, at noon.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Ira Harris is detached from the Portsmouth and ordered home.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Coffin is ordered to duty as chief of staff of the commanding officer of the North Atlantic fleet.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending February 19:—

Boston	$392,120
New York	3,988,000
Philadelphia	128,719
Baltimore	193,825
New Orleans, from 5th to 12th	207,955
Total	$4,860,619

Texas Senators Elected.

General Reynolds officially reports to Adjutant-General Townsend that the Legislature of Texas elected yesterday Morgan C. Hamilton to the United States Senate for terms ending 1871 and 1877, and J. W. Flannigan, the present Lieutenant Governor of the State, for the term ending 1875.

Distillery Seized.

Information reached Commissioner Delano this morning of the seizure of Kilpatrick's distillery at Chattanooga, Tenn., by the revenue authorities. Three hundred barrels of spirits were seized.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House amendment to the political disability bill was concurred in.

Mr. Drake, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating $639 as a balance due to the widow of naval Lieutenant H. R. Stevens. Passed.

Mr. Howe, from the Library Committee, reported adversely upon the resolution for a painting, by J. H. Littlefield, of Abraham Lincoln.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Pomeroy, for the sale of the Grant and Little Osage reservations in Kansas, the removal of the Osage Indians, and for other purposes. Laid on the table, the committee having reported on the subject.

By Mr. Harlan, to aid the construction of the Burlington and Southwestern Railway. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Resolutions were introduced and agreed to as follows:—

By Mr. Chandler, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have examined the unfinished iron structure known as the Marine Hospital building at New Orleans, with a view to the cost of completing the same, and the substitution of other hospital accommodations at that port.

By Mr. Sanlsbury, calling upon the President for a copy of any commission or authority issued to Brevet Brigadier-General Ames as Provisional Governor of Mississippi, and in the absence of such authority to inform the Senate under what authority he has acted in that capacity.

By Mr. Williams:—

Resolved, That to add to the present irredeemable paper currency of the country would be to render more difficult and remote the resumption of specie payments; to encourage and foster the spirit of speculation; to aggravate the evils produced by frequent and sudden fluctuations of values; to depreciate the credit of the nation and to check the healthful tendency of legitimate business to settle down upon a safe and permanent basis; and therefore, in the opinion of the Senate, the existing volume of such currency ought not to be increased.

Agreed to without a division.

House.

The proceedings opened in the presence of an immense throng of people in the galleries and corridors.

Mr. Logan called for the regular order of business, which the Speaker declared to be the resolution for the expulsion of the member from the First District of South Carolina, on which Mr. Logan was entitled to the floor for one hour.

Mr. Logan said he would yield all but five minutes of his time to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Whittemore, therefore, rose and in a voice free from tremor or agitation commenced to read his defense. He had not read more than two sentences till he was interrupted by the Speaker, who, rising, said the Chair is greatly embarrassed by the receipt of a communication which the gentleman from South Carolina has this moment sent to the desk, and conceives it to be his duty to call the attention of the House to it, in order that the House may take such proceedings thereon as may be proper in the circumstances. The Clerk will read the communication.

Mr. Whittemore—I ask a suspension of the reading of that communication until I make such remarks as I propose.

The Speaker—The Chair must order the reading of it in order that his own conduct may be entirely within the rules of the House.

Mr. Whittemore—I recall the paper until I make some remarks.

The Speaker—That cannot be done. It is the duty of the Chair to lay before the House the communication, and the Clerk will read it.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives—SIR:—I enclose the following communication, addressed by telegram on the 23d instant, to the Governor of South Carolina, resigning my seat in Congress, and the telegram accepting the same. Please lay them before the House, and notify them that I am no longer a member of that body.

"Very respectfully, yours,
"B. F. WHITTEMORE."

Then follow copies of the telegram to the Governor of South Carolina, resigning his seat, and of the telegram from the Governor accepting the same, both dated February 23. The Speaker—Simultaneously with the gentleman from South Carolina taking the floor to speak, by his right as a member he sent to the Chair that communication, which shows that he is not a member of this House, and it is not in the province of the Chair to recognize any other than a member of the House.

If the judgment of the House be that the gentlemen shall have unanimous consent to proceed at will be for the House, not for the Chair, so to determine.

Mr. Logan said the precedent had been that where a member of the House resigns, it depends on the House to determine whether that fact concluded the question.

Mr. Eldridge made the point that a copy of the telegram from the Governor of South Carolina was no evidence of the acceptance of the resignation.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and decided that the resignation was a voluntary matter, and needed no acceptance.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) made the point of order that if Mr. Whittemore was not a member enough to speak he certainly was not member enough to be expelled.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, it being for the House, not for the Chair, to determine whether a resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Banks thought that the House would be led into great difficulty if it accepted the doctrine that a member could resign his seat without the consent of the House. There was no better principle of parliamentary law established either in England or this country, than that a member of a parliamentary body cannot resign without the consent of the House, express or implied.

The very constitution of the body required that that view should be taken, and all the cases that had arisen in the House were consistent with that rule. The House would escape its present difficulty if it allowed the gentleman from South Carolina to speak in his own behalf. He would thus assume to be a member of the House, and the House could vote as it pleased on the resolution.

The Speaker remarked that the uniform practice of the House had been the reverse of the principle indicated by the gentleman from Massachusetts. The case of Mattison, in the Thirty-fourth Congress, was directly in point. Even in the Forty-first Congress already, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Minister to France had resigned their seats in the House, and the gentleman from Massachusetts himself went through the same process when he was elevated to the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts.

Mr. Banks submitted that in those cases the consent of the House was implied, and insisted that if this House established the precedent that any member could cease to be a member without its consent, it would destroy the character of the House, and that it ought not to be permitted.

Mr. Logan asked that the House should determine whether or not Mr. Whittemore was now a member.

The Speaker said that, in accordance with the uniform practice of the House from the foundation of the Government, he had ceased to recognize Mr. Whittemore as a member of the House, and the way to test the sense of the House on the subject was to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Logan said he should not do so.

Mr. Farnsworth said that he should do so, *pro forma*.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to.

The Speaker mentioned, as an additional precedent, the resignation of the members from the Southern States at a time when there were the highest reasons of state and national importance against accepting their resignations.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) regarded this as a point of vital importance, and it seemed to him so dangerous a precedent to be established that a member could resign whether the House willed it or not, that he desired to put his opinion on the record against it.

The Constitution clothed the House with power to punish a member, but if a member could escape punishment by merely resigning, whether the House willed it or not, all power to control the House was at an end. The House could be left at any moment without a quorum, by a given number of members sending a paper of resignation to the desk.

He did not understand that to be parliamentary law. He knew that resignations had heretofore been considered effective because there had been no occasion to question them. They had the implied assent of the House.

Mr. Farnsworth, with the consent of Mr. Logan, moved that the resolution of expulsion be laid on the table. Agreed to without a division.

FROM THE STATE.

The First District Senatorial Contest.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.—The proceedings last night of the committee on the contest between Messrs. Watt and Diamond, over the seat for the First Senatorial District, resulted in a gain of 177 votes for Mr. Watt.

The returns of the Seventh division of the Third ward, heretofore missing, were produced by the Prothonotary, and the vote of the ward was found to be, for Diamond, 1913; for Watt, 1207; giving Diamond a majority of 706; while the return made by the return judges for this ward gave Diamond 1792 and Watt 943, a majority of 849 for Diamond.

The ballot-box of the Ninth division of the Fourth ward was also produced, and on examination it was found that the vote had been transposed by the return judges. A correct statement of the vote of this division increased Watt's vote 34, which, added to a gain of 143 in the Third ward, made a total gain of 177.

FROM THE WEST.

Wisconsin Moving.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—The Board of Supervisors of the county of Milwaukee have tendered their new court-house, to cost nearly a million of dollars, to the State for a capitol building, provided the capital is moved to Milwaukee.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The State Senate yesterday passed a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to negroes, restoring the franchise to Rebels, by a vote of 25 to 5, to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election. The Senate also elected Miss Nellie Raymond, of St. Louis, as engrossing clerk.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatally Stabbed.

THOMASTON, Me., Feb. 24.—William Jones was fatally stabbed by Edward Andrews. The latter was arrested.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—A movement is on foot in the Legislature for a change of the Constitution, by which members of one or both branches of the Legislature may be elected for two or more years.

Church Burned.

The Methodist church in East Weymouth was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $15,000; insured, $7000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A portion of the roof of a mine at Morlah, New York, fell in yesterday. A man named Martin, an Englishman, and another named Lynch, an Irishman, were killed.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull; sales of 800 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour—State and Western, the market favors sellers, with moderate business doing; Southern without decided change. Wheat dull and 1c. lower; winter red Western, $1·26@1·29; white Michigan, $1·40. Corn scarce and firm; new mixed Western 87@93c.; new yellow Southern, $1·02@1·04. Oats quiet and steady; State, 62@64c.; Western, 55@57c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $26·50; prime mess, $21@22. Lard heavy; steam in tierces, 15c. Whisky quiet at 99c.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Mordaunt Divorce Scandal—The "Times" Reads the Prince of Wales a Lecture—English Opinion of American Finance—Anxiety Concerning the City of Boston—Ball at the Tuileries—The French Cable Company.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Royal Scandal.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the scene in the court room yesterday, at the trial of the Lady Mordaunt divorce case. The *Times* says the error of the Prince of Wales is due to his carelessness of his reputation and heedlessness in the matter of personal intimacies which are forbidden to royalty. Prince Albert's example was faultless, and the Prince of Wales will learn from it and exemplify a life free even from the semblance of levity.

English Opinion of American Finance.

The *Times* also has an editorial on the subject of the recent decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of legal-tenders, asserting that the decision restored English confidence in American justice.

The City of Boston.

The underwriters are charging fifty per cent. premium on the missing steamer City of Boston.

Anniversary of 1848 in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Many banquets are being held to-day in honor of the anniversary proclamation of the republic in 1848.

Paradol's Appointment.

The probabilities of the appointment of Prevost Paradol Minister to Washington are again questioned.

Bullion in the Bank of France.

The flow of bullion to the Bank of France continues. The amount on hand to-day is 2,500,000 francs greater than last week.

Ball at the Tuileries.

A grand ball took place at the Tuileries last evening. Many Americans appeared among the great crowd of people present.

French Cable Company.

The French-Atlantic Telegraph Company, at their last meeting, declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. for five months, being from the opening of the line for business on the 15th of August, 1869, to January 15, 1870, the date of the agreement with the Anglo-American, Atlantic, and Newfoundland companies.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum closed quiet and steady at 60¾f.

Ship News.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Arrived out, steamer Hanover, from New Orleans.

LONDON, Feb 24.—The steamers of the North German Lloyd, New York, and Bremen line will hereafter discharge at Southampton Docks, instead of calling at Cowes.

The Fiourens Trial.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The action against Gustave Flourens for having aided in the desertion of two soldiers has been terminated. The prisoner did not appear in court to answer the charge. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Removal of Disabilities.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following Memphis names are included in the bill for the removal of political disabilities passed this morning:—W. T. Avery, A. Wright, D. K. McRea, Joseph Barbier, J. E. R. Ray, T. D. Eldridge, Henry Craft, C. Retrecht, T. J. Wright, George Dixon.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws.

Mr. Casserly opposed the motion, which was agreed to by a party vote. Yeas 49, nays 9.

The bill having been taken up,

Mr. Stewart said it would extend the operations of the Civil Rights bill to aliens in the matter of protection of the laws.

Mr.